PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND
Milk

No. 53,836.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.					
7th	July	CALEDONIA	7558	....	
14th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st	"	ARABIA.....	7903	....	
28th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	....	
11th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	....	
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *9th June*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

CALCUTTA AGENTS, : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about THURSDAY.
SYDNEY.....	4,235	Combe.....	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN.....	8,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Rebufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA.....	5,916	X.....	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanadee Road* BOMBAY.

MAY 15th, 1908.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA),
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return	3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	3rd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez . . .	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool . .	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1000	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

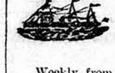
Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Elton Hall	3639	June 6	June 11	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	3300	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4100	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 19	" 25

All the 1 class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 11th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosca.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at Reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

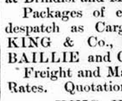
Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* BUNDESRATH	2986	Grieve	13th July.
SOMALI	2935	Winiker	27th "
* KAISER	2724	Von Holt	10th August.
GENERAL	2361	Muhlbauer	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

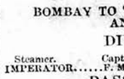
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent

24, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1906.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,380	E. Debarberi....	15th July 1906.
CATANIA.....	4,030	.....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero.....	17th Aug. "
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 ; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
No. 83, HORNBY ROAD.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe.
Thaiping.	pines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WALKING STICKS
VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
RESTAURANT
NOW OPEN.
LUNCHEONS, from 12 till 3 . . . . . Re. 1
DINNERS, from 6 till 9 . . . . . Rs. 2
SERVICE A LA CARTE.
TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.
EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
15, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains ; and to Students and Scholars ; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

☛ COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of Batliwalla's Ague Pills and Mixture, Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills, and Batliwalla's Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12	0
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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1906, for the following works:—

(1). Constructing proposed New Administration Block with Sir William Moore's Operating Theatres. Value of work will be about Rs. 54,000 only.

(2). Constructing Mortuary and Morgue in the compound at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 4,500 only.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned,

R. J. KENT, A. M., I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE—NO. 4.

A LARGE STOCK of WHEAT has been received by the Store and Shipping Officer, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay. Intending purchasers can inspect same at his godowns within office hours except on Sundays. Written offers will be received up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, 12th instant, by the Undersigned from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

L. J. MATHIAS, Major,
Store and Shipping Officer.

Store and Shipping Officer,
Bombay, 4th July, 1906.

ADEN PORT TRUST.

JETTY S PERINTENDENT WANTED with experience in the management of Wharves in India for the Masila wharf at Aden. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs 400 by biennial increments of Rs 25.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, Port Trust, Aden.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS 49 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for A LOAN of 49 LAKHS of RUPEES upon DEBENTURES bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1896 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta, sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the Tolls, Dues, Rates, Rents and Charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st February, 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either into the Bank of Bengal or the Port Office Branches to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of August, 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of August, 1906. In case a less number of Debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Offices and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit above-named. A separate Tender should be made for each rate off red.

* The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 16th day of July, 1906.

C. KILLICK,
Acting Secretary.

Dated the 18th June, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

THE CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1906.

To

THE SECRETARY

TO the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I
We — the Undersigned hereby apply for.....

Debentures of Rs.....each of the above issue on the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 18th June, 1906, and I
we — send herewith a receipt for

Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I
we — undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me
us — and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the

Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of August, 1906.

I
The amount — undertake to pay for these Debentures is
We

Rs.....per cent.

Signature .....

Address .....

Dated .....1906.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS:—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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The Future of ISLAM.

All the NEWS of the WORLD.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Plateware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 2 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

WANTED—SITUATION by a Young Lady in a European family as Companion. Apply No. 330 J., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced man need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care of this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Rooms with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only Bureau supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Circuits and Hotels. Especially First Class Cooks, Grooms and Musalman Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chukda, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices and Samples apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

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INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

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China, Earthenware and Glassware
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Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographics and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
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Original Invoices supplied.
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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla

Beautifully Furnished and fitted.

Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

Auction Sale of Carpets, Curtains, Table Covers, Pieces of Tapestry Velvet and Plush, Valuable Pictorial Books, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs Breslauer & Co. by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry velvet and plush pieces of silk satin cloth, wind-proof lamps, Camptic towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, linen and velvet table covers, pieces of imitation leathers, Italian figures etc.

Also a large collection of valuable new books bound in Morocco leather and cloth, consisting of History of the Nizam in English, Gujarati and Hindustani, Olympees of India, Bibles, Life and Times of Queen Victoria, History of Freemasonry by Robert Gould, the Durham Light Infantry, Representative Men of the Bombay Presidency, Famous Paintings of the World, the Life and Reign of Queen Victoria, British Boer War, Magic City, &c.

Also one Chubb's safe on stand and one large size Church organ. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL AND IRON PICK-AXES. GAS TUBES AND GALVANIZED FITTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse No. 13 in Victoria Docks, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Bai Rahmathai, widow of Musaji Esajee, Bai Mariumbai, widow of Musajee Esajee, Husanbhoy Musajee, Tyebhoy Musajee, Hasanbhoy Musajee, the guardian of Essodally Musajee, Abdulally Musajee, Sakinabai Musajee, Safiabai Musaji and Daimbai Musajee, minors, heirs and legal representatives of Musajee Esajee, deceased, who lately carried on business as Husanbhoy Tyebhoy.

Ex. ss. "Clan Macalister,"

H.T. 2244, P. V. & Co. 1-8-8 casks steel and iron pickaxes.

Ex. ss. "Clarendon,"

H.T. 2243 P. V. & Co—72 packages gas tubes.

Ex. ss. "Lismore."

H.T. 2223, P. V. & Co—6 packages galvanized fittings.

5 casks galvanized fittings.

H.T. 2242, P. V. & Co—1 cask galvanized fittings.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be cleared within 2 days from the date of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 91B', Parel Road, Chinchpogly (sir Tharia Topan's bungalow on Tramway Line), the valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-top table and teapoys, drawing-room, set of sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble-top dressing and Wash-hand tables, cupboards, Milner's safe, Cottage piano, 1 and 2 light organd lamps, invalid chair, Singer's hand sewing machine, fishing rod, medical books, lamps etc., the property of the late Major F. R. Divecha, I.M.S. (R. L.)

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

The property of the late Major Chapman R. E.:—Gladstone bag, lot of pictures, table, hanging and wall lamps, box of mathematical instruments in leather case, mathematical and other books, 89 lbs. Kabul tent with bathroom, India-rubber camp bath in case, field glasses in case, sword belts with slings, tapestry curtains, Japanese panels etc.

AT 3P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built double seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.

By order of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Baldock Gove Proprietary, Ltd.

1 bay waler horse.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tata Building 2nd floor, opposite the Apollo Hotel, on Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome teakwood and Blackwood household furniture, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, ebonized Cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new in very good order, plateware, crockery, glassware, picture table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, cooking utensils, cooking stove, English ice-box etc., the property of H. C. CAROLIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS.

Auction Sale of the Electric Light Plant and Machinery of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., the electric plant and machinery consisting of:—

1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 15 nominal H. P. loco. type multitubler.
1 horizontal compound and condensor engine, 13 nominal H. P. by Marshall Sons and Co.
1 alternator current, Mordy's dynamo with exitor.
9 transformers.
1 high tension switchboard.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P. Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co.'s 14 H. P. engine with Silver Town and Co.'s compound, dynamo of 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 boiler by Marshall, Sons and Co., 25 nominal H. P., Loco. type.
1 vertical high pressure Roby and Co., 14 H. P., engine with Silver Town and Co., compound dynamo, 104 volts and 170 amperes.
1 low tensions switchboard for two dynamos.
1 spare aomature, 1 donkey pump of 4 H. P., and 1 donkey pump of 2 H. P., 1 water heater; etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Narayen Dabukar Road Land's End, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Attorneys for the Trustees, Acting under the Deed of Settlement dated 14th December, 1871, and the Deed of appointment dated 17th August, 1889, executed by their late father Mr. Edaljee Cawasji Bisni, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1906, at 4-30, p.m., on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 90 Biegas or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, cookroom, coachhouse, stables and outbuildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayen Dabukar Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D, No. 3351, Street Nos. 17-19, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Narayen Dabukar Road, on the West by the sea-coast, on the North by a public road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor, and on the South by the property lately belonging to Bymanji Hormusji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 6TH JULY 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY. No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. H. K. Kola, the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed by the Consent Decree, dated the 18th day of December, 1905, made in the High Court Suit No. 349 of 1902 (Ebji Umersy and others vs. Walji Mathuradas and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following immovable property at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th day of July, 1906.

All that piece of quit and ground rent, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-eight feet in length and thirty-eight feet in breadth or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 345, 346, New No. 6197, Old Survey No. 928, New Survey No. 2553, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Samuel Street, on or towards the west by the De'Souza Street, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage belonging to the said hereditaments and beyond that the property of Gordhanji Mahraj, and on or towards the south by a gully one moiety whereof belongs to the hereditaments hereby conveyed and the other moiety to Dayal Nathu and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 65 to 72 and 1 to 3 and Ward No. 1009.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim & Kola, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner in the above suit at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 6TH JULY, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1000 BALES. HEMP, DAMAGED BY WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1906, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, in Chunda Bunder's Press Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 1000 bales hemp and Aloe Fibre damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 6TH JULY, 1906.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON., E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Maulalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Teling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

[BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—

MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind —

KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—

QUETTA

AGENCIES.

AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA.

Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND, 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a.

Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Always order LIEBIG as

LEMCO

The original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose prevents any Inconvenience. Those who use them recommend them, hence their Sale. At all Chemists and Stores. Of Agents for India, Messrs. Graham & Co., Madras. Depot, MUZZAFFARPUR, BENGAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED

PETTY CONTRACTORS for breaking and delivering stone ballast for the harbour branch Railway: Stone for the purpose will be supplied by the Company free. Apply—

RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Bombay Harbour, Branch Railway, Dadar.
J. G. H. COLLISTER
Chief Engineer.

2ND JULY, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment of MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES AND OPERA GLASSES MOTOR-GOGGLES AND CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, &c. of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO., OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

The rates of Subscription to the "Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR.	
Per Annum	Rs. 20	Per Annum	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	Half-yearly	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	Quarterly	„ 8
Monthly	„ 2·8	Monthly	„ 3·8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—MOFUSSIL.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	„ 16	Half-yearly	„ 20
Quarterly	„ 9	Quarterly	„ 11
Monthly	„ 3·8	Monthly	„ 4·8

Mofussil Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... One Anna.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5·0
Second and Third insertion	each „	2·8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	Re.	1·4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to one matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Hours or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1·0
Each succeeding line	„ 0·8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do.	„ 4
Third do.	„ 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 5

CHEQUES MONEY, ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

WHERE LIFE IS CHEAP.

What Performers Get for Facing Death Nightly.

AMONG no class of the community it would appear, does Hamlet's famous phrase, "I do not set my life at a pin's fee," form a more enduring basis of life than in the "show world." The small value attached in this class to danger is emphasized by the terrible accident recorded yesterday morning to Miss Lily Cove, who fell to her death in a parachute.

To a representative Mr. Percival Spencer, a member of the well-known firm of Spencer Brothers (Limited) aeronauts, remarked: "If you have confidence and good materials, there is practically no more danger in coming down from a balloon in a parachute than in getting on to the road or pavement from a vehicle. My brothers and I, who are constantly making descents, thoroughly enjoy the performance." In fact, Messrs. Spencer will arrange a balloon ascent and parachute descent in any part of the country for the sum of £30.

A troupe of noteworthy performers on the high trapeze will get from £75 to £100 or more a week, and good ones, not so famous, can command perhaps £50 to £60. As, however, there may be several men and women, the average price for each individual is not a very large one. Still, unknown troupes of two or three performers can be got for as little as £8

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	A.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Henri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernelis per bottle	8	8
Violette Ambre (Splendid), Vera Rose, White Rose Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scalda 3437 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Industry, 2616 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nawabera 1,961 tons Captain E Elton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2522 tons Captain, C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a genara cargo.

THE steamer Villa-de-Tamatave, 2553 tons, Captain H Peanedher, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3820 tons Captain H. R. Commack, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that the 22nd, 23rd, 27th, 26th, 28th, 28th June, 3rd and 4th July, should be regarded as *full* Weather Working Days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Obra s	Commack	Calcutta, June 22
5	Villa-de-Tamatave s	Peanedher ..	Mauritius
5	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, June 12
	Industry s	Milne	Calcutta, June 25

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Takliss	Harbord	Hull, &c
Pass.	Dunera s	Nixon	Persian Gulf &c
	Scalda s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon, &c
	Nawabera	Elton	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Naderi for Jeddah &c began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra left Marseilles for Bombay on the 4th inst. and she is excepted here on the 19th inst.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
30	Newenfels	Antwerp
July		
2	Golconda	Calcutta
2	Taroba	Rangoon
3	Clan Ogilvy	Coast
	Steamers Expected.	
5	Lantanna	Bombay
6	Tranjepalis	Antwerp
6	Inchkrith	London
6	Pengola	Calcutta
7	Clan Forguson	Liverpool
11	Umzazi	Natal
11	Nairung	Bombay

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Names.	From'
1	Ethiopia	A B W Hambrock	Rangoon
	Kut sang	R Bradley	Hongkong
2	Ovipenta	W H Hill	Bombay
	Shahjahan	J P Toms	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

3	Ula	W W Tucker	Bombay
	Satara	J M Tyrrell	Bombay
	Ormsolor	R W Milburn	Hongkong
	Ryculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—51 bales wool, M. Ratansi ; 50 bales wool, M. Ramjidas ; 1000 cwt bone meal, R. Kaderbhoy ; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales wool, T. Chimenlas ; 120 cwt copperware and brass shafts, Killick Nixon and Co ; 67 bales wool, D. Goolabchund ; 4000 cwt bone meal, R. Kaderbhoy ; 95 bales wool, M. Ramjidas ; 17 bales wool, R. Rampratab.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 1-4 cwt ivory, K. N. Miani ; 3 bales hides, R. M. Kooka ; 2600 cwt. casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

Westminister s—40 cwt oilbanum, M. Kursonji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Crossby Hall s—3300 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—220 bales cotton, N. Khairaz and Co ; 1002 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co ; 101 cwt gum, J. Nurbheram ; 101 cwt gum H. Virdhur ; 2000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook, Tejpal and Co ; 110 bales cotton, S. Framji and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gill and Co ; 1005 cwt poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, C. Heerji and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 495 cwt linseed, H. Kanji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vancouver s—448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, S. Framji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, S. M. Bulley and Son ; 2000 cwt bone sinews M. Jamal ; 168 bales cotton, and 14,062 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 25 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

Somesberg s—1506 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Kybfels—31 cwt turmeric and 56 cwt cutchoora, D. Jumnadas.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Shaw s—150 tons old iron, J. Ramji ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—12 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Moldavia s—24 cases condements, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kago-shima Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 200 bales twist, R. S. N. Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, N. Thiroz.

Moldavia s—100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

MR. JOHN P. SOUSA, the famous bandmaster, giving evidence before a committee at Washington on a new Copyright Bill, made an attack on gramaphones for pirating his musical productions without pay. Mr. Sousa remarked, according to the "Tribune" correspondent : "The human vocal chords are going into decay, and talking-machines are taking their place. When I was a boy, young people sat on the steps and sang old songs and new ones. If you walk down the street in the evening nowadays you will not hear any young voices. You will hear those infernal machines. Singing has gone out of fashion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	=	+ 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/2	=	+ 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/8	=	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	=	—1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	29 13-16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York			
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	=	+ 1
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand			
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	do
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/2	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	2	=	1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 10·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 15·70	do	Bombay.
Rs. 8·20	do	Madras.

34·20

At 1s. 4d.

minimum rate received 14 per cent. average rate 16·09

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2·80	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 2·80	do	Bombay.
Rs Nil	do	Madras.

5·89

At 1s. 4 1.32d.

minimum rate received 14 per cent. average rate 16·03

Total amount sold during week 43,10,000

Amount to be allotted next week 40,00,000

Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

WHEAT—quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gurzerat 48 3/4 plus 3/4 J. A. sellers firmer.

Brown 44 1/4 plus 1/4 J. A. buyers firmer.

LINSEED—

Bilseed Bold 44 1/4 + 1 J. A. sellers quiet.

IN LIVERPOOL,—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6·06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74	5·66	5·58
+ 4	+ 3	+ 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·54	5·53	5·53
+ 3	+ 4	+ 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·54	5·55	5·57
+ 3	+ 4	+ 5

New York and New Orleans closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on 4th July.

Cotton	773 bales.
Wheat	2,337 cwts.
Linseed	2,324 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,289 "
Gingelly seed	449 "
Poppyseed	411 "
Groundnuts	132 "
Castorseed	1,747 "
Rice	2,527 "
Myrabollams	163 "
Cottonseed	6,405 "
Mowrasseed	426 "
Gram	2,085 "
Jeowar	275 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The weather and crop reports published to-day show a continuation of the satisfactory agricultural position last advised. The actual rainfall during the past three days has not been so heavy over the area reported, but seasonable weather is generally advised and from nearly all quarters we hear that cotton sowing is making good progress and that cotton plants are flourishing. Complaints are still to hand from the Punjab so far as the cotton crop is concerned. Rajputana reports a good rainfall which was required, and Khandeish, Guzerat, Cutch, Berars, the Central and United Provinces all send in satisfactory advices of the crop. In the South more rain is wanted generally, but reports continue fairly good.

The financial telegrams to hand from London this morning show a slight reaction in Consols and Rentes and a decline of 1-16th in Rupee paper, the latter being a reflection of yesterday's fall in India. Interest on short loans is again lower showing the easier conditions now ruling in the money-market. The allotment of Council Bills shows no change from the rates ruling for some weeks past. The forty lakhs tendered was taken up in the proportion of 34·20 lakhs in bills at 1s. 4d. and 5·80 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 14 per cent. being the same as last week.

In seeds the quotation for Yellow Guzerat rapeseed is raised 9d. and Brown 3d., the closing tone being firmer. Linseed is raised 1s. the closing tone being quiet.

The American markets were closed for a holiday and the Cotton market in Liverpool closed quiet and unchanged for spot, while Futures were steady at an advance of 4 to 5 points.

In Bombay the Freight market remains dull. Really no booking is reported for Dunkirk at 9s. and for Hamburg 9s. to 9s. 6d. New year business was again done at 13s. 3d. January to May.

Sterling exchange is quiet but steady and unchanged, and Rupee paper closes quiet at yesterday's closing rates.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady, and there is little change in quotations as noted below. In spot there is a small inquiry as usual. For forward delivery of new crops we hear of little doing. Dealers seem more inclined to buy than to sell, as they consider rates are cheap in comparison with Americans. A private telegram from home is circulated announcing that weather is favourable in the American cotton belt since the Bureau report was compiled.

In the Share Market the following business was reported to-day.

	Rs.
Petits at	3,525
Davids	505
Empress	540
Colaba Land Mill	1,055
Bank of Bombay	1,480
Tapti-Valley Railway	470

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	211
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	191
M G K A K fine	"	"	202
M G Bengals fine	"	"	195
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	"	251
Madras Westerns good	"	"	231
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	199
Do, fine	Dec.	"	197
Do, fine	Jan.	"	195
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	214
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	218
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	199
M G K A K fine	"	"	209
M G Bengals fully good	"	"	183
M G Broach good	March	"	243

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	23,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·74	5·67	5·58
	plus 1	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·54	5·54	5·53
	plus 1	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·54	5·56	5·57
	plus 1	

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight		D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/32d, to 3/8d
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...	169 3/4 to 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	...	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		...	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	...	213 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.	...	150 3/4

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Quiet.
Surats	Quiet.
The Manchester Market has been	quiet.
2 1/2 per cent Consols	87 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	65 3/4
Bar silver	30

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

CALCUTTA SHARES.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta Commercial Correspondent writing on Saturday last says :—The report of the proceeding at the recent meeting of the Bengal Coal Company reveals a state of things altogether too representative of the little interest taken in their properties by the majority of Calcutta shareholders. Certainly in the case under reference there is little or no chance for any outsiders to do more than make themselves heard, as, for all practical purposes, the Company is a proprietary concern, the Directors, and those for whom they hold proxies being in an overwhelming majority, but, at the same time, there are shareholders, who are not altogether at one with the policy pursued by the management, and a little outspoken criticism, even if fruitless, does no harm, and brings to the light of the public matters of divergence of opinion, even though the policy of the majority may be sounder. Only recently there was a plaint raised that this Company could and ought to pay larger dividends. The answer to this is to be found in the *personnel* of the meeting which represented shareholders who bought in at a very much lower level than to-day's value with the result that the dividends, as now declared, represent a very handsome return on their investments. Consequently they are quite content, and prefer that the block value of their property should go on increasing while at the same time their shares provide a substantial return. The all-round indifference of Calcutta shareholders in immense. The official lists of names of most of the companies contain many who have not held a share for years, owing to the widely spread system of blank transfers. Of course this applies mainly of these companies who are not consistent dividend payers, but it is these which demand the most attention from their shareholders, the fault as often as not being preventible. All else being equal how can the divergence in the value and results of many of the Jute Mills be accounted for, except by bad management ! Now and again, there must, of course, be errors in judgment, especially in such difficult times as the trade is now passing through, but that does not account for the chronic low value of the shares of some mills, whose mismanaging agents have the same opportunities as their neighbours. A reference to the share list shows that the present value of hundred rupee shares ranges from Rs. 83 to Rs. 200, only two being below par, and those two under one and the same management. The managing agents in charge of several mills, appear to make a better job of it than others, and operators in jute shares would do well to discriminate when dealing. The companies, too, which do best are those where the half-yearly meeting are representative, and not packed with proxies held by the agents.

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

Messrs. J. Haddon and Co., writing from London in June 15, report on the Masket as follows :—

Annatto Seed.—The market is unchanged, there is very little offering, the nearest value being for good seed 4 1-2d. per lb.

Beeswax.—Calcutta White in good request, selling at prices ranging from £8 to £8-10 per cwt. and Yellow Wax at £6 to £6-15., according to quality, adulterated description of Bombay Calcutta being worth £5-5 to £5-15 per cwt.

Cardamons.—Market is steady, future shipments will come to a good market There were no Travancores offered in the last sales but on the previous occasion bold polish sold at 2-1 to 2-4., bold and medium 1-6 to 1.8., medium 1-4 to 1-5., smalls 11 1-2d to 1-1 per lb.

Chinchona Bark.—The Dutch sales held in Amsterdan on the 7th inst. were rather large, 8121 packages offered with good competision, the bulk found buyers but at a slight decline. The average unit being 4·24 this result is equivalent to about ¾d London parity. The total shipment during the last five months of the year were 4410000 Amsterdam lbs. The shipments of Java during May were 1242000 Amsterdam lbs.

Copra.—Market is very firm, there has been a good demand for fine Copra £22/5 would be paid for Malabar.

Capsicums.—Market quite, 1 barrel from Dominica offered and sold pale yellow long off stalk at 80 /27 bags of Rangoon bright red round on stalk were bought in at 45 per cwt. "

Nutmegs—Quiet, 4 cases of Penang offerd and bought in 66s at 1/11 A good supply of 175 bags of Singapore catalogued only 21 boxes sold, defective. 5l to 7d., the rem inder taken out 78s at 1 4., and 109s and 100., West Indian were in heavy supply but a good demand existed. The bulk selling at prices ranging from 5d to 2/4 per lb.

Pepper—The sales contained 236 bags Singapore, which sold partly without reserve at steady prices, good at 5½d., siftings at 4¾d., greyish at 5 1/8d., grey at 47/8 246 bags of wynaad were bought in at 5½d., also 25 bags of Ceylon at 5 3/8d., privately the market is quiet. Singapore, buyers of June, August and August, September, October shipment at 5 3/8d., landed terms; on c. i. f. terms buyers to 5 5/16.

White Pepper—The sales contained 13 cases and 143 bags Singapore which were bought in fine bold in cases at 10½d., fair in bags at 7½d., 20 bags good Muntok were also taken out 10 1d., Privately Singapore is firmer on the spot sales of fair at 7. 3-16 for arrival buyers July, September at 7d c. i. f. delivered weights.

Seedlac—Business came readily, sales of fine pale at £8-10., per cwt. Seablac 21 bags offered and sold fair fine at £6-7-6., rather dark and blocky at £5-15 to £6 per cwt.

Turmeric—Market quiet ; 238 bags offered and 113 sold Madras bright whole bulbs at 18—per cwt. Finger gair to fine bold is worth 20 to 25 per cwt.

Tea—The sales this week contained 22400 packages including 1000 from Southern India common and medium descriptions predominated. A quiet demand was seen and barely previous rates were realised. The lowest grades continue neglected. All good and useful descriptions sold well at firmt ½d per lb dearer. The prospects for new crop are good for all, better class teas in all grades but common teas will we think be a poor market.

Chillies.—Slow of sale 312 bales of Mombassa were offered and brought mixed red and yellowish at 25 per cwt.

Ginger.—A moderate supply of Cochin and Calicut offered consisting of 29 cases, 426 bags and 27 bales, only 300 bags of Cochin sold small round slightly wormy at 28 and with one lot at 28/6, bright cuttings were taken out at 30, also medium and small native cut at 32 to 55 per cwt.

India Rubber.—The market is quite fine hard on the spot being worth 5½ per lb. In the last sales fine Plantation Rubber sold at 6/1½ to with good scrap and biscuits at 6 to 6/0½ per lb.

Isinglass.—The last sales were well attended, a better demand was seen for Lacrace leaf but Tongue and Purses sold very slowly, only a small quantity passing the hammer 415 packages offered and 61 sold Kurrachee leaf fair red and yellow at 2/3 to 2/4., reddish 1/10 to 1/11 reddish part dark at 7d., purse dark 1d., Tongue Penang character small reddish 1/10 to 1/11. We quote to-day Tongue good to fine pale 2/6 to 3/6., Bladderpipe clean thin to fine pale 2 to 3., Purses dark mixed to fine pale 9d to 1/9., Kurrachee leaf fair yellow and fine pale 2 to 2/6 ; red part thin 1/6 to 1/10.

Kapoc.—A fair business has been transacted on the usual c. i. f. terms ; some of our competitors are offering afloat at rather cheaper rates.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is lifeless ; buyers are waiting to know more about the new season yield.

Mace.—Market quiet ; 6 cases Penang offered were bought in hold red part wormy at 2 and picking at 1/5., Bombay wild cheaper 15 cases offered and sold without reserve at 2½d., West Indian steady 60 packages offered and sold at 1/1 to 1/3 per lb.

HINDU MUSIC PLAYED NEAR MOSQUES.

Alleged offence to Mahomedans.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the petition of Sheik Yakub Baba Jamadar, applying for the revision of an order passed by Mr. Jehanjir K. Kabraji, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, on 8th November, disallowing his application made on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Dabhul, taluka Dapoli, praying that the playing of native music by the Hindus on their holidays near the mosques of the Mahomedans might be stopped. Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. Ratanji R. Desai, appeared for the petitioner.

The petition declared that this practice of the Hindus injured and offended the feelings of the Mahomedans ; it was indulged in by the Hindus with the object of disturbing them in their religious worship ; and with this view, the Hindus passed in large processions by the mosques. The District Magistrate not having given the relief prayed for, petitioner had preferred his prayer to the High Court for the revision of that official's order. The order of the District Magistrate was to the following effect. After perusing the vernacular correspondence of 1870, and considering the evidence now added which, in his opinion, was untrustworthy, he thought the objection raised by the Mahomedans to be a new one. There was nothing before him to show that the order of Mr. G. Vidal, Full Power Magistrate, passed on 6th April 1870, allowing the Hindus according to their custom to pass by the mosques at Dabhul with music, had ever been modified or remained inoperative. There was not sufficient reason shown to allow the objection of the Mahomedans. What was necessary was that Hindu processions should be so regulated in detail as to prevent their passing the mosques with music, while the Mahomedans were engaged in their customary congregational worship. This much was due to the Mahomedans ; the Hindus would not be allowed to violate this common principle.

Their lordships held that the order fell under Section 43 of Act IV of 1890. The grievance must be placed before other authorities, as this Court had no power to deal with it. The application was rejected.

NEWS FROM EPSOM ON DERBY DAY not only causes a thrill of intense interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England, as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions, have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness ; when managers are the victims, we feel cases of illness ; when managers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down, we await news of their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends, or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known complaint. The Pills give tone to the stomach, increase the appetite, and aid the digestion, whilst the Ointment, when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—June 29, at Gold Fields Camp, the wife of John H. Scott, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Kolar Gold Field, of a son.

DEATHS.

CURLENDER—June 30, at 15 Ezra Street, Calcutta, Solomon Curlender, age 59 years.

COLEMAN—June 30, at Allahabad, Hector Theodore Coleman, Solicitor and Notary Public, aged 37, only surviving son of the late Charles Coleman, of Calcutta.

SUSAI MOODELLIAR—June 30, Cecilia, eldest daughter of the late A. M. Coimmasani Modeliar, and wife of A. Maria Susai Moodeliar, Mittadar and Honorary Magistrate, Cuddalore.

VETHAVANAM—July 2, Charles N. Vethavanam, Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, son of the late Rev. H. V Vethavanam, of Jaffna Ceylon, and son-in-law of Mr. E. S. Hensman, Chief Superintendent, Financial Department, Madras.

VEVERS—June 18, at Bhopal, Central India, William Mapleton Vevers, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

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20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

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Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-42m., 11-32a. Low water, 4-11m., 5-31a.

P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 22nd ultimo due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Moldavia will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

Polka	Off We go
Aria, Clarionet Solo	Tarquato Tasso
Selection	Captain Therese
Valse	Horball Tanze
Reminiscences of	Mozart
Galop	Champagne

	C. Coote
	Decozetti
	Planqua-tte
	Petras
	Mozart
	Schirbel

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas had been put forward as a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Standing Committee rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. He is proposed for election by Sir Harkisondas Narotandas and seconded by Dr. Nanabhai N. Katrak. Two more candidates have now come forward, namely Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, who is proposed by the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn and seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban ; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, who is proposed by Mr. D. E. Watcha and seconded by Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee.

ESCAPING FROM CUSTODY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fish charged Krishna Zilloo, a Bhandari Hindu, under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, in that he escaped from lawful custody on the 22nd December, 1901. It appeared that at the time of the offence, the accused was undergoing a term of three years and eleven months' imprisonment. From the H. M.'s House of Correction at Byculla, he was taken to the Arthur Road Hospital, as he suffered from chicken-pox. Having had been into the hospital for six days, he made good his escape therefrom, in spite of special watch kept over him. On an extradition warrant the accused was arrested and brought down to Bombay from the native State of Savantwadi, where he had hidden himself. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A MINOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas dispose l of the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Ali Chandaji, a Mahomedan, and Amratabai, a Hindu woman, with obtaining possession of a minor girl named Nani, alias Munghi, for an unlawful object. Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that Munghi was a young girl of thirteen years of age and lived in a village, called Rana, in Gujarat. About two months ago she was picked up by one Nanji, who induced her to come to Bombay. Here for three days they were in the streets. On the 29th May last the first accused obtained possession of the girl from Nanji on paying him Rs. 25 and took her to the house of the second accused for an immoral purpose. The two accused were subsequently arrested by the police. The first accused stated that it was represented to him that the girl was a widow and Nanjiwas her brother. He gave Rs. 25 to Nanji in order that he might marry the girl. He, however, admitted that he had not yet married her. The accused produced a document bearing Nanji's signature which showed that Nanji received Rs. 25 from the first accused and the girl was re-married to him. The second accused denied the charge and said she lived with the first accused. The Magistrate held that the first accused had obtained the document from Nanji with a view to shield himself against any future trouble. The accused was a Mahomedan and the girl was Hindu Koli by caste and the document clearly showed that he had bought her from Nanji, her so-called brother, for Rs. 25. His Worship sentenced his first accused to eighteen months', and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Both the accused were further ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for two months during their terms of imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of an appeal of Sultan Hulia and six others, who had been convicted by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon to Malganda, at Hukari, on the night of the 21st January last, and had been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The case for the Crown was that one Sakambarbai and one Shankarawa, sisters and widows, had some proceedings in a Court of Law, in which the accused assisted them. While Malganda was sleeping outside of their house, accused attacked him at about ten o'clock, beat him very severely, robbed the widows and the children of their ornaments, and decamped.

Their lordships held that the accused were convicted on a unanimous verdict of the jury, and the convi tio is were legal. The appeals were dismiss l ; the se tence confirme l.

FROM WEST TO EAST.

A long sea-journey is not necessarily monotonous, or so say the passengers who recently traversed the not too nicely shaded degrees that divide West from East in one of the newest and most trusty vessels devoted to Imperial and Indian needs. Four weeks were pleasantly spent under changing skies and in varying company, while a soupcon of uncertainty as to whether new sailing orders might not transpire en route, lent an added piquancy to the general unreliability of the sea. Southampton was left on the 28th of May in fine weather, every soul on board, except those who were going out to rejoin husbands in the East, regretting mightily that they were quitting England just as she had donned her most charming spring attire. Before reaching the Needles a fog of the whitest and densest set in, shutting out the coast with its leafy fringes in their first fresh summer dress of vivid green. Three days and nights this fog lay heavy on the sea and wrapped the ship in mystery. Though the fog-horn blew incessant warnings to all other vessels to keep their distance, few of them replied in kind. Some ships loomed suddenly close without a sound, proving either that their valour outran their prudence, or that their horns were out of order. We came forth from the thick weather safe and sound, though the Skipper and his Merry Men had had an anxious time of it. We passed Gibraltar without stopping. Malta being the first place on our calling list. Having landed a few military men whom hard fate stations at Valetta, unexpected orders were received to steam to Alexandria and embark the Worcestor Regiment that had been detailed with others to Egypt, to back up the last ultimatum presented to the much harried Sultan. That sublime ne'er-do-well having accepted the terms proposed in that document—one of many such "last words," from the Great Powers which he files regularly, and shows with pride to inquiring friends —the Worcesters were no longer needed and they, with their paraphernalia, were to perform "the gallant sea-achievement of returning home again" to Malta—where, be it observed in passing, a far more dangerous and insidious foe awaits them than the vacillating Sultan could ever be, in the cruel Malta fever which decimates remorselessly and regularly the troops stationed in that island. The docks at Valetta are being largely extended, as is also the barrack accommodation, regardless of the insalubrity of Malta's wicked climate. Every military man who has been stationed there testifies to its unhealthiness, the statistics of attacks of Malta fever and the mortality among the troops therefrom, have been sent regularly and annually to the War Office, but still troops are poured into the island, not for short terms, but for long periods of service. Unfortunately no antidote for the fever has yet been discovered. The strategic importance of Malta must be great to outweigh the value of the life and health so recklessly sacrificed there.

While in Valetta harbour, we saw the Mediterranean squadron, under Lord Charles Beresford, steam out to take part in the present naval manœuvres. The huge gray battleships moved in stately order through the harbour-entrance, each vessel leaving her moorings at the signal, and in twenty minutes from the first departure the whole squadron, battleships and cruisers, had sailed away in the direction of Gibraltar. We lost no time in following but faced the other way, and in three days made Alexandria. From here several of the passengers went to Cairo, taking advantage of the time afforded by the tour of the ship to Malta and Port Said, to visit the Pyramids and consult with the Sphinx,

It did not take very long to embark the Worcesters, their many tons of impedimenta, and eleven of their rather recalcitrant horses, besides adding to our stock of coal. Meanwhile most of us landed in Alexandria, and appreciated what enormous strides that town has made in size and importance in the last few years. Another short trip of three days took us back to Malta where we landed the regiment, took on a few passengers and left next morning for Port Said, where we were rejoined by the visitors to Egypt. They returned much wiser and well grilled, very glad to find themselves on board a comfortable ship again, for Cairo had proved very hot and its hotels exorbitant. One passenger, whom duty should have chained to his new post there, shamelessly abandoned it on a three days' holiday, came back to the vessel—he said, to resume possession of a gun-case—to travel with us and it to Suez down the tranquil waters of the Canal. There he bade his friends a sad farewell, still minus the gun-case, for the critical eye of the historian did not discern it as he finally went over the side. Egypt is the land of many mysteries as inexplicable as the Pyramids.

Several ships passed us in the Canal, notably two Russian vessels, incredibly packed with human beings—volunteers. Every deck

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See that your Garments are all Pure Wool. Impurities in the fabric detract from those properties which it is the object of Woollen Clothing to secure. A shoddy or cotton-contaminated cloth may lead to serious ills—even death. Guard yourself by purchasing GUARANTEED Pure Wool fabrics.

The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool fabrics (made in Cawnpore) are guaranteed Pure Wool throughout. Send for free patterns now—we make anything made of wool. Some of our principal lines :—

Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume cloths, etc., also Blanke's, Servants' Clothing, Putties, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.,

DEPT. "G."

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BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness, and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy, and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives..

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.

AN UNSATISFACTORY DEPARTMENT.

MR. G. S. CURTIS, Joint Director of Land Records, has issued a report, which, although it may be approved by his superior officers, will not be much appreciated by his subordinates. He complains of their lack of efficiency and of numerous other shortcomings which might well, perhaps, have been omitted from the pages of a blue-book. It would appear to most people that the matter might advantageously have been disposed of departmentally. But such is not the case ; so we may take it that Mr. Curtis desires to take the public into his confidence and does not merely wish to follow the example of the Forest Department and teach Government its business. Under Government rules all graduates who enter the Revenue Department, have to serve as Circle Inspectors for twelve months and obtain a certificate of proficiency in survey before they are allowed to appear for the Higher Standard Circle Examination and consequently out of eighty Circle Inspectors, who attended the classes, no less than forty-nine were graduates. Mr. Curtis says that the conduct of these young men, while under training, has been far from satisfactory. They are apt to consider it derogatory to their dignity to attempt to grasp the details of measurement and classification. They are often "somewhat wanting in courtesy and consideration and they generally regard the course as a necessary evil to be got through somehow with as little trouble to themselves as possible. The result is that the amount of actual knowledge gained during the course is often extremely small." Then, again, we learn when the Circle Inspectors were sent to assist a survey party at work in the actual measurement of a field, the experiment proved somewhat of a failure as the Circle Inspectors, particularly the graduates, were found incompetent to give efficient assistance. This fact has rendered it necessary to increase the difficulty of the Survey test, so as to ensure that the Circle Inspectors passing it have a real knowledge of the subjects taught and to prevent graduates from treating it as a mere idle formality.

Turning to the remarks of Mr. Curtis on the subject of the training of Village Accountants, we observe that complaints were again received from Superintendents that many of the Accountants selected for training were too old or imperfectly educated to be able to learn surveying and a protest is raised against persisting in a vain attempt to communicate knowledge to persons unfitted to receive it. An examination of other features of the experiment shows that many of the Accountants who were summoned to attend classes of instruction failed to attend—a fact which, as Mr. Curtis remarks, argues a certain want of discipline and he would penalise failure to attend and to pass, for he argues that if this were done Accountants would probably show a greater keenness to learn. As far as Watandars are concerned, there is reason to fear that the examination is not taken seriously, and Mr. Curtis would have it definitely laid down that any Kulkarni, whether he be himself a representative Watandar or merely a deputy, who has twice attended a Survey class and failed to obtain a certificate, should be disqualified for further service. The remedy seems severe, but it is pointed out that now the novelty of the idea has passed away any Accountant of ordinary intelligence should find no difficulty in passing the examination. District Inspectors as a class are then dealt with and Government is assured that with an improvement in the intelligence and qualifications of these officials, the dislike and suspicion with which many subordinate revenue officials regard them will in great measure disappear. General duty Inspectors do not give entire satisfaction, for there is among them in some districts a tendency to hand over to them work which ought to be done by Circle Inspectors. The Collector of Nasik furnishes another stick wherewith to beat the latter officials. A large proportion of their posts have to be set aside by a constant succession of young men who regard them as stepping-stones to higher places and are, as a rule, too indifferent, or else too wrapped up in their own endeavours to pass the departmental examinations to pay more than a superficial attention to the work which they are paid to perform. The result is that the work done is extremely bad. The technical and more difficult part of the work is constantly shirked and time spent over petty revenue cases which ought to be done by the Talati.

In the chapter on the Record of Rights a complaint is made of the small amount of inspection done, and it is urged that unless the Sub-Divisional Officer shows a vigorous interest in the work, it cannot fail to be done perfunctorily and therefore badly. In the Deccan, owing to the incapacity of the Watandar Kulkarnis, it has been pronounced impossible to carry out the rule requiring the provision of field measurement books containing sketches of survey numbers. With officers such as are complained of it is not to be marvelled at that they fail to arouse the interest and enlist the co-operation of the people. In the opinion of the Director a great deal more might be done to consult the convenience of landholders, many of whom have assured him that they are only too anxious to show their deeds and have their rights properly registered ; but they object to being made to dance attendance on a Circle Inspector or Talati for days at a time with no assurance that when they have done so the Talati will not pretend that he is too busy to attend to them. The report is full of complaints of the kind and it is evident that strong measures will have to be adopted to prevent their recurrence hereafter. Mr. Curtis's remarks are endorsed and approved by Commissioners of Divisions, one of whom declares that the ordinary Kulkarni or his deputy may be expected to do his ordinary account and clerkly duties, but not much more can be expected of him. "If," adds the Commisioner C. D., "we want to have a man who is at once an accountant, a clerk and a land surveyor, it is probable we shall have sooner or later to reform the Watandar by ending him." Mr. Drew, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, is the only one who seems to take a really unhappy view of the situation, for he says. ;—"The attitude of the people towards the record is stated to be favourable, and mistaken notions as to its objects are stated to have been dispelled. Some officers have reported that the moral effect of the introduction of the record of rights has been to some extent the loss of harmony existing between the creditor and debtor, khatedar and sub-sharer, and landlord and tenant. Mutual confidence and friendly relations long subsisting between them are said to have been strained owing to the attempts of the one party to gain some undue advantage as regards the titles being recorded over the other in the course of the enquiry."

WANTED : AN ENGLISHMAN.

BLOOD is thicker than water, even in matters of the church militant, and the question of the nationality of the new Archbishop is now greatly exercising the minds of the Roman Catholics of Bombay. This is not unprecedented, for after the death of Dr. Porter in 1889 the same question contrived to stir the ecclesiastic calm of Roman Bombay. The struggle then largely arose in consequence of the right of patronage given in days of old by the Popes to the Kings of Portugal, under which Monarchs at Lisbon had the right of recommending a suitable candidate to the Vatican for any vacant see in the East Indies. The struggle then was in favour of an Englishman, as successor to Dr. Porter, and for two years the See remained without a head. Eventually Dr. Dalhoff was nominated, and as he was not only well-known but universally beloved in Western India, not a word could be said against the selection. Dr. Dalhoff entirely justified his appointment. At the same time it is not surprising that this question of nationality should now be a matter of concern to the Catholics of this City. A Catholic gentleman remarked the other day : "The new Archbishop ought to be an Englishman, of course." Therein is the matter in a nutshell. It is not a matter of personal worth or merit ; of who could best do this, or who could best do that ; of age, rank, or force of character ; it is simply a question of "ought." The Roman Catholic fraternity in this Presidency speak the English language, and the sentiments that agitate them are the sentiments of Britishers. They think therefore that it is but bare justice that they should have an Archbishop whose sentiments will coincide with their own, on the same principle as that of only Portuguese being appointed to the Portuguese sees in the East. Bombay Catholics have had only one English Primate—Dr. Porter,—and now they ask for another. Only one Englishman ever became Pope, and he would never have risen to the Papacy if he had stopped at home and waited. And why ? Simply because it is not within the limits of human probability that the Sacred College, composed as it was, and is, primarily of Italian, French and Spanish cardinals, would ever appoint a man not of their own blood to the highest office in the Church. No one can grumble at that, human nature being what it is. Nor can the impartial observer fail to sympathise with the Catholics of Bombay in their desire for an English Primate, although it cannot be denied that good men amongst the German Fathers in Bombay could be found who are well worthy, by their earnest lives and wise leadership of their flock, to fill the mantle of their late venerated brother.

AWAKENING OF THE MARATHAS.

It is gratifying to note that while Brahmins and Bengalees are engaged in celebrating the brave deeds of the Maratha chieftain, Shivaji, the Marathas themselves are much better occupied in the devising of means for improving their own lot. They are awakening, however slowly, to a sense of their inferior and unenviable position, as compared with that of what are officially designated as the advanced classes, and they lay their finger on the right spot, when they attribute it to want of education. In this respect the modest memorial, which has been lately addressed on their behalf to Government, will, we may confidently expect, receive sympathetic consideration. It is calculated that in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency, out of 50,000 children of school-going age, belonging to the backward classes, only 8,248 attend primary schools. The memorialists are of opinion that the remedy lies in free education, or, at least, in raising the number of free studentships for the children of these classes to 50 per cent. The fees charged in rural schools being almost nominal, it is too much to expect that a large majority of the children, who are at present growing up without any education at all, will be sent to school, directly it is made free. There will, no doubt, be a certain increase of attendance, if no fee is levied. But the prime cause of the evil lies in the apathy of the people themselves, who are much too ignorant to appreciate the benefit of a little schooling for their children. And herein lies a great opportunity for educated natives to prepare the ground for the enlightenment of their less fortunate countrymen by making an organized effort, in the first place, to instil in their minds the advantages of education. Meanwhile, any relief which may be granted in respect of fees is likely to be appreciated as a boon. The memorialists seem to score a point against the Government, when they argue that instead of levying a reduced fee from the children of people who are in a position to pay the local cess, they should rather make the concession in favour of those who do not, because it is the latter, who own no property and earn but a pittance as farm-labourers, that deserve it most. This is a point which, we think, will receive serious consideration by the authorities. The sturdy peasantry, on whose belief the appeal has been made, form the backbone of the population, especially in the Deccan and the Konkan, and if they are rescued from ignorance, it will result in a substantial addition to the public good. We join with the memorialists in believing that with the progress of enlightenment, the backward classes will be less liable to be the dupes and victims of the wily *sowcar*, and will be better able to withstand the petty annoyances caused by village Bumbles.

JAPAN AND THE OPEN DOOR.

A great upheaval in national conditions is bound to be followed by a period of uncertainty, and interest must soon centre on the attitude of Japan generally towards the Open Door. Indeed, attention has already been directed to the subject. One thing may be taken for granted which is that Japan is far from likely to break her oft-repeated pledges for, even if she were faithless to them, it would be practically impossible for her to face the consequences which must immediately ensue. Japan, despite her splendid exploit, is greatly dependent for her position on the good offices of England and America. The presence in every province, in every city almost, of China, of advance agents of the Japanese has been construed by hasty observers into a general menace to European interests. It is seen that Japanese instructors are predominating in the schools, and in the Government departments. What is not so generally observed or has not, at all events, attracted such general comment, is the coming of the small Japanese trader and shopkeeper, who is everywhere entering into competition, not so much with Westerners, who are never likely to settle in great number in China for such petty purposes, as with the Chinese themselves. They are already the subjects of much Chinese jealousy and rivalry, but as far as other foreigners are concerned, they are serving the extremely useful purpose of opening up every nook and corner of the Empire, driving in the wedges which will presently topple down the last walls of Chinese exclusiveness and bring the whole country into the sphere of general commercial activity. If there is no Open Door when this has been accomplished, it will be because there will be no longer any Door or Wall at all. But in larger enterprises the Japanese are not having it all their own way although their numbers and affinity are securing for them advantages, which the "foreigner" of the West has never known how to acquire in lands where he must always feel an alien. The success of Japan will increase, but never sufficiently in the present generation to be able to afford to throw over the friendships which are so valuable to her now.

Plague is increasing alarmingly in Rangoon and inoculation is being performed wholesale on all classes.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo left Suez at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Five chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay during the week ending on July 3. Four of these were purchased by the Farmer at Sholapur, and half a chest each by the Farmers at Dodka and Limbdi. Twenty-three chests were imported from Indore.

We regret to learn that Sir George Moore, late President of the Madras Municipality, has been seriously ill at home.

Mr. C. DRIEBERG, Superintendent of School Gardens, Ceylon, writes that he delivered 111 lbs. of *Eri* silk cocoons during June, raised principally by schoolboys.

The BRITISH India Steam Navigation Company has, according to the Glasgow correspondent of the *Shipping World*, placed orders with Clyde, Belfast, and Sunderland shipbuilders for no fewer than 20 large steamers.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 23rd June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 2,441, being a decrease of Rs. 948, on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd June 1906, were Rs. 87,969 being a decrease of Rs. 45,048.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th May, amounted to Rs, 2,285 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 40. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th May, were Rs. 38,807 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,846.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 19th May, amounted to Rs. 24,864 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 262. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th May, were Rs. 6,26,191 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,93,319.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 19th May, amounted to Rs. 5,113 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 149. Total earnings from 1st January to 19th May, were Rs. 97,341 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,415.

WE have received the prospectus of the Industrial Development Company, Limited of Anakapallee, Vizagapatam, better known as the Anakapallee Pencil Factory. We are informed that the building is approaching completion, and that up-to-date machinery ordered from a leading firm of English engineers is on its way out. In about two months it is hoped that the factory will begin to manufacture lead and coloured pencils.

IN connection with the so-called "Swadeshi" steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo, we notice that a disingenuous attempt is being made to impute official obstruction to a local magistrate, Mr. Waller, I.C.S., quite in the Bengali style. The true facts amount to nothing more than a certain order passed by the Magistrate regulating the departures of the rival launches of the two Companies to prevent accidents to the passengers, as there had been evidence of possible collisions. Of such are "grievances" made !

So far as we can judge by the names included in the list of candidates who have passed the Trinity Examination for the English Bar, the results as affecting India seem to be as follows :—Roman law : of 92 candidates 59 passed, of whom 12 were apparently Hindus and 2 Mahomedans. Constitutional Law and Legal History : 118 candidates, of whom 89 were successful, comprising 8 Hindus, one Parsi, and 2 Mahomedan. Evidence Procedure and Criminal Law : 85 candidates, 75 successful of whom 10 were Hindus one Parsi, one Buddhist and 2 Mahomedans. Final : 112 examined, 80 passed, of whom 6 were Hindus, 3 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists and 2 Parsis. It is, of course, possible that the names are not a safe guide to the nationality and religion of the candidates.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 3, was 7·93, giving a death-rate of 32·81 per annum per thousand as against 33·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·45 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 73 died from fevers ; 49, plague ; 4, small-pox ; 13, measles ; 41, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 55, phthisis ; 34, diseases of the nervous system ; 192, affections of the respiratory organs ; 55, diarrhœa ; 19, dysentery ; 44, still-born ; 114, old age and debility and 10 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 16 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu other caste, 332 ; Hindu low caste, 123 ; Musalman, 145 ; Parsee, 15 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 24 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 379 as against 338 the corresponding period of last year, and 392 the average over the past five years. The figures obtained at the recent census are used for the first time in these returns, the new population being reckoned as 977,822 instead of 776,035 as formerly.

An interesting evening was spent at the Alhambra recently when Mrs. Ritchie's ballet, "L'Amour," was produced, in the presence of a brilliant company which included Mrs. Longworth, daughter of the President of the United States. Princess Hatzfeldt was another distinguished American present. Afterwards Mr. Ritchie entertained a distinguished party at supper at the Savoy. Her guests were arranged at eight tables in one of the large dining-rooms, the floral decorations being red and yellow. Among those who were present were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, the Earl and Countess of Craven, Princess Hatzfeldt, Lord and Lady Newborough, the Earl of Kilmorey, Baron Cederstrom and Mme. Patti, and Earl and Countess of Orford, Lady Cunard, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgley Carter, and Mr. Stanley Boulter.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

BY

HAROLD H. HILTON.

QUALIFICATION.

How the amateur player fared with the professional player in the fifties, sixties, and seventies, is a question which much be left in the hands of much older player than myself. But there can be but little doubt that the professional exponent of the game had considerably the best of the argument. The writings of those who are qualified to express an opinion upon the subject certainly tend to confirm this opinion, and whilst the championship statistics of those days may not supply a true guide as to the relative form of the two classes of players, as it would seem that the amateur only on very rare occasions puts himself in serious opposition to the professional, still we hear tales of how Allan Robertson, Old Tom and others who are said to have literally played with the men, held exalted position in the amateur ranks.

No doubt there were many serious encounters between the two classes in those days, but possibly the first real dual of strength was when Mr. Arthur Molesworth was backed against young Tom Morris over St. Andrews at the odds, of a third, this was a solemn serious match on which a good deal of money depended. The links were covered with snow but the match took place—and Tommy Morris won. Now a third is a big advantage to concede to a man of any class, and Mr. Arthur Molesworth was distinctly a player of class, as at that time about the year 1873, he must have been just about the finest amateur player in the kingdom. Still he was beaten, and notwithstanding the advantage young Tom must have held in his knowledge of the green, his victory points to a decided disparity in the form of the professional and the amateur.

A LESSENING GAP.

The next serious assault on the professional stronghold was at Prestwick 1878 when Mr. John Ball tertius then a mere boy finished in a very forward position, in the open event won by Jamie Anderson. This was a precurser of what might happen in years to come—and eventually it did come, but not for many years afterwards. As it was not until 1890 that an amateur at last challenged the professional talent and met with a due reward, and this player was the self same John Ball tertius. In the intervening years, however, it may be said that the amateurs did not enter into serious combat with the professionals in the open event—that for some few years previous to Mr. Ball's success, there were one or two amateurs who had a distinct chance of success can admit of no doubt—but they apparently did not accept the championship, as an event within their sphere, but in that year 1890, Mr. Ball conclusively proved that the amateurs had by degrees, gradually lessened the gap which had previously existed, and that at least a few of the amateurs could on occasions play just as well as their professional brethren, and for some years the amateur held tenaciously to this position, as although the professionals had all the best of it at the next meeting at St. Andrews, still Mr. Mure Fergusson occupied fourth position and there were three amateurs in the first eight to finish, and St. Andrews is a course on which the amateurs have never done well in the open event.

The year 1902 was a veritable triumph for amateur talent as at Muirfield Mr. Horace Hutchinson led at the end of the first day's play and would have been proclaimed champion thereby had not the conditions been altered from 36 holes to 72. But they had been changed, and in that lay Mr. Hutchinson's grievous misfortune. At the end of the third round Mr. Ball lead the way with the author lying second, and at the end of the competition the latter was in front, with Mr. Ball tieing for second position. Possibly the shortness of the course had something to do with this state of affairs, but facts are facts, and there seemed some slight confirmation of the opinion that the amateur was as good as the professional when Mr. Laidlay finished second at Prestwick in 1893, being only beaten by Willie Auchterloine, who supplied an absolute surprise.

DARK DAYS FOR THE AMATEUR.

Then came dark and dreary days for the amateurs. In 1894 at Sandwich they were absolutely out of the hunt, and their plight was no better at St. Andrews in 1895, and it seemed as if we had drifted to the old order of affairs, but in 1896 a valuable recruit came to the aid of the amateur ranks in Lieut. Tait who finished when at Muirfield, and in 1897 at Hoylake the amateurs once again drew up beside the professionals and Mr. Hilton once again won, and Lieut. Tait tied for third position. But as at Muirfield in 1892, Hoylake was a course quite foreign to the professional, and it would seem that the amateurs do better on these occasions than when the links are well known to all, this may only be a coincidence but it has happened so. In 1898 the amateurs were not far behind, as Mr. Hilton finished third, only two strokes behind the winner, and Lieut. Tait was fifth. But then again there was a period of three years, in which amateur talent had literally nothing to say in the destiny o the Championship. At Hoylake in 1902 Mr. Robert Maxwell slightly retrieved the reputation of the unpaid element by tieing for third position with Braid, and only two strokes behind the winner, Herd, but it must be acknowledged that he may be said to have never appeard as a potential winner, as it was only by the aid of a wonderful last lap finish, that he was able to occupy such a forward position. Since that time the amateur has been almost completely out of the hunt. At Sandwich in 1904, Mr. Graham made a big bid on the first two rounds, but he failed to keep up the wonderful pace the professional set, on the last day, and eventually had to rest content with a comparatively humble position, whilst at St. Andrews in 1905 the state of affairs was almost pitiful, as only one single amateur Mr. Graham qualified for the last days play. Every other one was fifteen strokes or more behind the leader Rowland Jones,—and that single amateur did not finish the whole four rounds.

WHY PROFESSIONALS WIN.

First, how is it that the amateur could fairly hold their own during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and then again in 1896, 1897 and 1898, and failed so badly in the other years ? It is difficult to say—a close analysis shows, that it is at Sandwich in particula that these failures have been so evident, as, in the three years it has been played on the Southern Green, only once has an amateur finished in the first ten. Now Sandwich is a very fair course and cannot be called extremely difficult, for whilst a player must be on his driving to clear some of the hazards, these self same hazards—notwithstanding their terrible reputations—are not at all difficult to a moderately long driver. Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that the amateurs have failed at Sandwich, but it is somewhat peculiar that it should thus have happened, on no less than three occasions.

Next to Sandwich as a place of evil omen for amateur talent, ranks St. Andrews, but that is not so difficult to understand, as the classic Green is one which is very trying to the temperament, and the professional has so much at stake, that he must perforce maintain a certain equanimity, whilst the amateur is free to do as he pleases ; his reputation may be a little bit at stake, but a comparative failure does not effect his financial existence as it does in the case of the professional.

A NEW STYLE.

The amateur golf played in 1894 and 1895 was quite as good as that played in the previous four years, and the assumption naturally is, that the general run of professional play had suddenly improved, immediately after the year 1893, and personally I candidly believe that it did, as Taylor set the golfing world an example at Prestwick, in 1893, which was not forgotten by many who saw him. He played for the pin with all manner of clubs, and from all species of distances, in a way which opened the eyes of the ancients, he ignored the old time rule of safety play, and I have always thought that he set the golfing world a new fashion in methods of play which almost immediately bore fruit. The professional was the first to grasp the advantage of his bold methods, and then the amateur came along and followed suit, and had quite a respectable innings for a year or two, but his new found life was a short one, as Harry Vardon was gradually arriving at his zenith, and to Taylor's accuracy he had added a considerable addition in length, and the poor down trodden amateur found that there were still more steps to climb. Statistics rather tend to prove that he is still trying to climb those steps, and I rather doubt whether he will ever succeed in doing so.

Amateur golf may have improved within the past fifteen years, but I hardly think that it has improved to any very appreciable extent. On the other hand, the golf of the professional has improved out of recognition during that period.

PROFESSIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Taylor first set the ball rolling in 1893, and many profited by his example ; then Vardon set even a higher standard and many have profited still more, and possibly none more so than Taylor himself. He is a man gifted with the determination to succeed, and notwithstanding his three championship wins, he was probably a better player in 1905, than in any other period of his career. And again see how Braid's game has improved ; he is quite a different player to what he was a few years ago, he has lost none of his old length, and has gained in accuracy.

Why has the professional improved in such a greater degree than the amateur ? Chiefly for the reason that he is of necessity thrown more often into the strenuous life of competition. Men like Vardon, Taylor and Braid are almost continually playing serious matches year in, year out, and there is nothing like the spirit of emulation to draw out from a man the latent talent within him, the game of golf becomes to them a serious business, and in consequence they have to take the game seriously, and this is the only way to improve our game. Again in their knowledge of club making they have met a not inconsiderable advantage in being able to fashion their implements to their own requirements, that must mean much.

Where does the professional beat the amateur ? I have no hesitation in giving an answer to this query—it is in the general accuracy of his long game. There may be amateurs who can drive just as far as Braid, Vardon, and Taylor, and for a *single* round the professional may be out driven from the tee, but, round in, round out, it will be found that on the average he has the best of the argument, whilst in the play up to the hole there is only one in it—and that is not the amateur, by any means. The professional not only plays his wooden clubs up to the hole with greater certainty, but moreover he is infinitely more accurate in his iron play, and the way the great trio flick the ball up to the hole, from quite long distances, with apparently little exertion, is quite a revelation to men who have been merrily wandering in the realms of amateur golf.

THE AMATEUR'S WEAK POINTS.

So easily do these professionals play these strokes, that it is difficult to appreciate that it is a species of shot which is quite the most difficult in the game of golf, and the one which the amateur has mastered with less successs than any other in the golfer's repertoire. This stroke is in my opinion the great mainstay of the *big* men's game, they seem able to hold it into the wind much as they please, and the only amateur who can approach them in the manipulation of these telling strokes is in my opinion, Mr. John Graham Jun., as he has that same easy flick of the wrist, which Vardon and Braid use with such feeling effect. Other amateurs may be telling iron players, but they do not play them with the same ease that Mr. Graham does.

Once on the putting green, the amateur has probably the better of the professional, and on the average the former is certainly the more graceful and elegant putter, probably explained by the fact that his hands not being hardened by rough usage, he is consequently blessed with a finer touch—at least that is a theory propounded to me by one who has seen a great deal of all games of first class golf—and there may be something in that theory.

Will the amateur succeed in lessening the gap which certainly now divides him from the professional, is a question for the future, but he certainly will not unless he takes the competition phase of the game in a more serious spirit.

A FISHING HOLIDAY.

More often than not, perhaps it is a mistake to cross the sea to find a holiday (unless it be the Irish Channel). Certainly it is a mistake to follow the trial of the tourist about the expensive places of the Continent, Nevertheless the Continent has in its favoured spots great holiday qualities which we cannot find in the British Isles, though they are every land's epitome. One of those qualities I came across recently during a brief holiday in Belgium, and the experience may give a hint or two to others, if they seek a change not so much of place as of society and occupation. We went to fish ; but no man ever fished without catching many more things than ever hung on a hook.

In many parts of Belgium, especially the villages of the Ardennes, fishing is a national sport, as it is, though under very different aspects, in Canada and in Japan. The amusement means so much to the people that the Government—which has peculiar opportunities for what is here called grandmotherly legislation—has made the experiment of nationalising the sport so far as may be. "Preserving" in the full English sense is illegal, though a private person who owns the land on both banks of a stream may refuse passage. Whether even this prohibition would be legally evaded by wading in midstream is a case that does not seem to have been tested. The only complete preservation is controlled directly by Government, and the right is exercised solely to maintain the supply of fish for the popular amusement. As in Germany, where all summits of wooded hills are so nationalised, the wooded slopes of the valleys belong in many cases to the Belgian Government, and as a rough-and-ready canon of protection they forbid all fishing *entre les bois*, wherever the woods come down to the brooks on both sides. In ignorance not of the law but of what constituted a wood we fished one beautiful pool on our first visit to the upper reaches of the Lesse, with immediate success. The little trout, the biggest not more than seven ounces, were more beautifully marked than any I have seen ; rather darker on the back than most English trout, and spoted with as many shifting colours as Browning's pet star. But on the second day a Woods and Forests keeper, clad in protective colouring—the green-brown of Little John and his troop,—descended from the scrub and upheld the view that the rocky headland which was the making of the pool, and the road along the edge of the brook, were wood within the meaning of the Act.

We found no fishing so good as in this pool. Happily it was not our own fishing that made the chief charm of the holiday but in spite of the number of rods the streams quite fulfil the promise of trout-bell out by the alternation of their bubbling reaches, their still pools, and the eddies in the chowed banks. The brooks are less fished than the rivers. In May trout were to be cought with the fly even in the intervals of the hailstorms, and in the heat of August a friend caught trout of regulation size almost as quickly as he could cast.

But life in these quiet Belgian villages has charms wholly independent of fishing, though it is generally more pleasant to do at Rome as Rome does. For ten days three of us moved at our will from village to village, putting up at small inns or now and again with cottagers, and found the disappearance of fly from the water very little substraction from the holiday. It is difficult to express the charm that belongs to this Arcadian people, so wholly free from Arcadian self-consciousness. But it is easy enough to give the exactest account of how their simplicity of life affected their sense of hospitality. We arrived one evening in May at a small station inn. The rather garrulous vivacity of the barparlour, which for a moment we silenced by the momentum of our entrance, a little alarmed us ; but we were shown up to the cleanest and neatest of bedrooms, which proved almost exempt from the ills of the native habit, in bed, bedding, and cleanliness. After a two days stay, during which we were well fed and given unrestricted supplies of beer, the bill for the three of us, exclusive of carriage fare, was 18 francs—half-a-crown a day a head. The tariff appeared to be the standard charge of the country. At the next village to which we drove the inn was afraid to undertake us, but we were recommended to the hospitality of the Secretary of the Commune. After some delay, while we sat talking to the schoolmaster and his wife, who kept the inn, a shout arose of "Their is the Secretary." I pursued him down the rough and dirty street. He was leading a wood cart, and was dressed with less ambition than an English agricultural labourer. But he was fit to be a secretary of wider fields than the little commune of Gembes. We left his house after two days of his hospitality with a surprising affection for him and his family. Each evening after dinner we sat round the stove, such as is the hub, social and medicinal after the year 1893, and personally I candidly believe that it did, as Taylor set the golfing world an example at Prestwick, in 1893, which was not forgotten by many

THE NATAL INSURRECTION.

HORRIBLE REVENGE BY NATIVES

An Un-British M. P.

MR. KEIR HARDIE SIDES WITH REBELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 5.

The operations against Mesini's Kraals show no definite result beyond the occupation of the rebel valley, the capture of cattle, and destruction of kraals.

Altogether 444 have been killed.

The remains of a white man, who has been murdered by the rebels were found terribly mutilated. It is stated that the rebels, wetted their assegais with his blood, dipped their fingers in it, and smeared their lips.

The Troops are furious.

CONTEMPTIBLE LETTER.

The Labourite Member, Mr. Keir Hardie, has caused a sensation by writing to a Zulu who is at present in Edinburgh.

He declares in his letter that the recent brutalities in the Sudan reduces the administration of the Sudan to the level of the Congo State whilst the wholesale massacre of the natives in South Africa is shameful and horrible, and he hopes the day may speedily come when the Zulus will be able to defend themselves against the barbarities of the hypocritical Whites.

The papers publish the above letter prominently,

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONGO.

Political Parties Unite.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS INSUFFICIENT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A debate took place in the House of Lords last night on the Congo question. The speakers of both Parties were agreed as to the abuses and insufficiency of the proposed reforms.

Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon alike emphasized the right of Great Britain, to appoint Consuls there, which King Leopold denies.

BIRTH OF A FUTURE KAISER.

The German Crown Princess has been safely delivered of a son.

THE MOSCOW REBELLION.

Trial of the Leaders.

The trial of the members of the Committee of the Workmen's Delegates who organised the Moscow rising in December has begun at St. Petersburg. The accused and the witnesses were humming the Marseillaise during the proceedings.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Expunging the Endowment Clauses.

Mr. Birrell, in the House of Commons to-night, moved an amendment to the Education Bill, omitting part two, namely clauses fourteen to twenty-four, dealing with endowments.

GUARANTEED GOOD.

Result of the Chicago Scandal.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION MACHINERY PERFECTED.

The American Secretary of Agriculture declares he is now provided with adequate means to inspect the meat from pasture to package. The Federal stamp upon the tin will be a guarantee that a healthy animal has been converted into food amid sanitary surroundings.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

Indignant Scotsmen

DESIRE FOR A FULL DEBATE.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that he is addressing the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries Company suggesting the publication by them of their annual net profits.

It is understood that a group of Scottish Members of the House of Commons interested in the Eastern trade will shortly move for a debate on the Pearl Fisheries, alleging that better terms might have been obtained for the Ceylon Government if tenders had been invited for the concession from established firms in Scotland and India.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Record Entries.

BELGIANS WIN THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

LONDON, JULY, 5.

The Henley Regatta has opened. The weather is splendid. There are 69 entries which is a record. The attendances are enormous.

The Belgians have won the Grand Challenge Cup in the eight oar race beating the Trinity Hall Cambridge boat by three lengths. The Leander crew did not compete.

THE RUSSIAN GUARDS' MUTINY.

Three Officers and a Prince Cashiered.

The Tsar has cashiered three leading officers of the mutinous Guards regiment including Prince Vassiltchikoff.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales Stakes :

Dinneford	1
Llangibby	2
St. Amant	3

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN LONDON.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

A LESSON FROM HIS TOUR.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In a speech made by Mr. Bryan (who is a probable Democratic Candidate for the Presidency of America) at the Independence Day banquet in London, he Dwelt upon the necessity of the Whites educating of the dark skinned races in the Orient to a nobler conception of life. He welcomed the beneficent influence of Japan and was confident that reform in China would make her a powerful colabourer in the international vineyard.

THE REDUCTIONS IN BRITISH ARMY.

Mr Brodrick's Opinion.

Mr. Brodrick in a letter to the *Times* declares that the proposed wholesale reductions in the Army, especially in the Artillery, is a national calamity and will make the richest nation in the world a general laughing stock.

MOFUSSIL VOLUNTEERS.

Proposal to Raise an Indian Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following call to Motor Volunteers issued on the 3rd inst. by Captain J. Hodgkinson of the 23rd Mule Kadre, Kalka :—"It is under consideration to form a Volunteer Motor Corps in India of which there will be a Cycle Section and a Car Section. All owners of motor cycles and cars will be eligible and members and owners desirous of having their names registered are requested to send them in to the undersigned stating the make, type and horse power of their machines. As the formation of the Corps will greatly depend on the response to this first call for Volunteers it is requested that motorists in India will give it their early attention and inform their friends whose eyes this notice may not meet."

THEATRICAL RIGHTS IN INDIA.

An Injunction Asked for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Morrison, Barrister, on behalf of Mr. Maurice Bandmann applied for an injunction against Mr. Fred Ellis to restrain the latter from performing in Calcutta "The Geisha" and other musical pieces, the sole right of producing which in Calcutta and British India has been obtained by Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Justice Bodily thought Mr. Morrison should renew his application this morning on notice to the other side.

NEW LIBRARY AT AHMEDABAD.

Opening Ceremony Performed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 5.

A meeting was held this morning to open the Ahmedabad Badi Begum of Sachin library. The ceremony was performed by Mr. W. Doderel, the Collector of Ahmedabad. The lock was turned by him and he declared the library open to the public.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' POWERS.

Proposed New Limitation Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The new rules of the Calcutta Corporation were again under discussion at yesterday's meeting. In Rule 20 the following words were omitted in proposing a candidate :—No Commissioner shall be at liberty to discuss the claims of rival candidates except for the purpose of contradicting some specific statement of fact.

THE STORES COMMITTEE.

Dispersal of Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

The Stores Committee, which recently toured India, submitted their report to the Government on Monday thus concluding their labours.

Mr. Macdonald has proceeded on three months leave, Mr. Keatinge has returned to Lucknow and Major Murray, R. E. to Secunderabad. Mr. Gubbay the Secretary of the Committee, has joined the Department of Commerce and Industry at Simla as Under-Secretary.

FATAL MOTOR DRIVE.

European Charged at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The trial of Mr. A.M. Burnett, a European, charged with rashly and negligently driving his motor-car and causing the death of Jogendra Nath Sen, a High Court Vakil, is still engaging the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Some witnesses were examined yesterday and the case was adjourned.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Large Sums for Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Local Government has already spent four lakhs in relieving the distress in the famine districts of Eastern Bengal and further allotments on a liberal scale are now being made.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Delaying the Rangoon Port Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

A hitch has arisen in carrying out a portion of the Rangoon Port Extension Scheme. The Municipal Commissioners, it appears, refuse to allow the Port Trust to erect transit sheds on the wharf in front of the foreshore below the Municipal Strand Bazar. The grounds for the refusal are that the fishing trade would suffer, causing serious loss of Municipal revenue. The matter has been referred to the local Government.

"REPRIEVED TOO LATE."

Further Light Forthcoming.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE JAIL SUPERINTENDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

In connection with the regrettable execution of Uday Patni at Sylhet Jail, which formed the subject of interpellation in the House of Commons, it seems that on the 21st of May the Superintendent of the Jail wrote to the Telegraph Master inquiring if any telegram had been received staying execution, but, as he received a reply in the negative, the sentence was carried out. At 4 o'clock on the same day the following urgent telegram was received by the Jail Superintendent from the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government, "If Uday Patni not executed defer execution." The Superintendent replied as follows : "Your telegram received at 4-15 p.m. Uday Patni executed at 7 a. m."

INDIAN TRADE WITH TIBET.

Excellent Effect of the Lhassa Treaty.

BETTER ROADS IMPERATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

Dealing with the imports and exports between Tibet and the United Provinces, the latter's annual report of foreign trade, just issued, notes a considerable expansion of trade. Mr. C. A. Sherring, the late Deputy Commissioner of Almora, states "The consistent increase throughout, on all items of exports, shows what was to be expected, *viz.*, the effects of the Treaty of Lhassa are being felt. Further, the actual fact of Government sending me to Tibet, undoubtedly gave a great stimulus to free trade everywhere. What is now wanted, more than anything else, is that the bad roads should be immediately improved. With an improvement in the communications trade will increase vastly."

THE SUPPLY OF ROLLING STOCK.

Outlook under the Railway Board's Scheme.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR MANUFACTURERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

It will be interesting to note whether the efforts of the Railway Board to have rolling stock built, in part, in India will meet with success. During the next three years manufacturing firms in this country will be able to tender for the construction of waggon frames and bodies. The experiment is to be confined to the State lines and tenders will be received up to twenty-five per cent. of the total number of waggons sanctioned for construction yearly. Wheels, axles, etc. will be obtained by each Railway Administration on indent, in the usual way from Home, and will be supplied to the contracting firms. This arrangement should work well for it has been proved already in the big workshops of the various lines that rolling stock of the best quality can be made in India though the steel work required has to be imported. As Home firms have been unable to meet promptly all the demands for complete rolling stock-manufacturers in India have a good opportunity of showing what they can do.

In future when the Sini Works are in full swing it may not be necessary to import steel at all. Meanwhile, the waggon building industry in the country should be able to make rapid progress in meeting the orders which have been guaranteed by the Railway Board.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

It is now calculated that the requirements of the North-Western Railway in the matter of rolling stock will amount to 4,000 waggons at least next year and a similar number in 1908. The estimate is based on the expansion of the traffic in grain and seeds, and more especially in wheat from the Punjab and Sind. The equipment of the line must keep pace with this expansion which is likely to be continuous as the new canal schemes will add several millions of acres to the irrigated area.

DISHONEST POSTAL OFFICIALS.

Postmaster's Defalcations.

LIGHT SENTENCE PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 5.

To-day before Mr. F. D. Simpson, District and Sessions Judge at Lucknow, G. W. Leach, Sub-Postmaster of Dilkusha, pleaded guilty to criminally misappropriating Rs. 8,560 of the public money. Babu Haharh Behari Lal, the Head Clerk of the Sub-Post office, who was charged with Leach, pleaded not guilty. Leach was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months with a fine of Rs. 8,500 in case he had property, from which it could be realised. The case against the Baboo is proceeding.

TEE KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 5.

At the trial of the Kodur Railway case at Cuddapah yesterday, Mr. J. F. Fawcett, District Traffic Superintendent, Madras Railway, said that at Uramped, the Station-Master was reported sick four days before the day in question, but was not relieved. He was not doing duty during these four days when the Assistant Station-Master was doing the whole duty of the Station-Masser and he is a block-operator. There was so much sickness that the relieving staff was exhausted temporarily. This was thesefore a case of emergency. It is misleading to say he was on duty continuously for four days. The train register shows he was doing duty for four days. The Assistant Station Master at Uramped who was on duty for four days would with small intervals of work have had plenty of rest. He was certainly not overworked.

The prosecution having closed the case against H. G. Brindley, Chief Guard of the mixed train, the Magistrate framed a charge against him under section 101 of the Railway Act for failing to protect his train, thus endangering the safety of the public by his negligent omission and invited him to plead. The accused pleaded not guilty and wished recall the driver and guard of the mail train for cross-examination. After the charge he also undertook to file his written statement and his list of defence witnesses on Friday next.

The case of the Assistant Station-Master of Kodur was next taken up for cross-examination of prosecution witnesses.

DEATH OF MR. KUPPUSWAMY IYER.

Reference in Police Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

Sympathetic references were made of the death of Mr. C. C. Kuppuswamy Iyer in the Police Courts here to-day. Mr. F. Bird, acting Presidency Magistrate said : "Although not personally acquainted with the deceased he knew him to have been an able lawyer, impartial Magistrate, upright Judge and faithful servant of Government. What better epitaph could any man desire as a mark of respect to the memory of one who for several years had worthily maintained the best traditions of the Magisterial Bench in this city. Both the Courts will be closed after 2 p. m."

PLAGUE INVESTIGATION.

Interesting Deductions of the Research Committee.

THE PERIODIC EPIDEMICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Advisory Committee for the investigation of plague in India is still engaged in experiments and enquiries, but on one point have failed to reach any conclusions. This is an explanation of the seasonal prevalence of the disease which is known to be one of of most striking epidemiological features of plague in this country. Dr. Martin, in a recent progress report, notes that much of the evidence yearly collected by Medical Officers in all Provinces, whose special duty is plague work, indicates that the source of infection remains in numerous villages after the epidemic has died away and bursts forth again in the ensuing season. It is also held to have been established as a certainty, that the disease is kept going in a quiet way among rats in Bombay and observation will probably reveal a similar state of things in other localities. Dr. Martin points out that the seasonal prevalence differs very considerably in various parts of India and the first epidemics, following the introduction of the disease, have often happened at seasons other than the time at which the general outbreak afterwards occurred.

The mystery remains unsolved, but experiments are still being made which may eventually lead to some general conclusions being formed. These are not likely, however, to be put forward as absolutely correct, for there are always fresh surprises in store for experts who carry on continuous investigations. Thus, a few years ago, it was asserted that direct inoculation of plague from rat to rat, without intermediate culture, led to such diminution of virulence that it was impossible to continue the disease in this manner. Now we learn that Captain Liston and Dr. Petrie have carried the disease through thirty generations of ordinary Indian rats with only one break. It is said that by passage the virulence of the organism quickly attains a constant level which is maintained. This is an important fact to have established and shows how knowledge is accumulating as more and more experiments are made.

RAPIDLY DECREASING MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The number of plague-seizures and plague-deaths throughout India continue to decrease. The total number of seizures during the week ending June 30, having been 8996 and of deaths 769 compared with 1,130 and 933 last week and with 8,684 and 7,660 during last week of May this year. There are thus now 7,000 fewer deaths per week than there were only a month ago.

During the week under review there occurred 858 deaths in Bombay and Sind, 5 in Madras Presidency, 36 in Bengal, 14 in the United Provinces, 302 (nearly half the total mortality) in the Punjab, 225 in Burma, 18 in Mysore, 1 in Central India and 17 in Kashmir. As regards cities, Bombay reports 42 deaths, Karachi 29, Calcutta 23, Rangoon 137, and Bangalore 12. The worst areas hence are Burma and the Punjab.

E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Men's Grievances.

NO DESIRE TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

The *Statesman* this morning publishes a statement of the men's grievances on the East Indian Rail way. From this it appears that the mileage system, recently introduced, has resulted not only in a reduction in the men's incomes but in longer hours of work. The men, that is the Guards, insist on their Sunday allowance, which was promised them when, in October last, there was a strike in Asansol. There is no desire, they say, on the part of any of them to give trouble; their one object is to be treated in the same liberal spirit as their Chiefs who, when stationed in Presidency towns, receive, in addition to their salaries, a Presidency allowance. If their constitutional demands to obtain their rights as Englishmen are not met in the spirit in which they intend they should be, then, if trouble follows, the fault will not be theirs.

Mr. Dring, the General Traffic Manager, met a deputation yesterday, but the result is unknown.

ANOTHER STRIKE ON THE TIRHUT S. R.

News has reached Darbhanga that the Signallers of the Somastipur and Momiafferpur Districts and of Bachwara and Barowni, on the Tirhut State Railway have gone on strike. The rumour is that the strikers are much aggrieved on account of small pay and the non-supply of quarters.

RUBBER IN MYSORE.

Conference to be Held at Once.

QUESTION OF LAND CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 5.

It was reported recently that the Mysore Government had refused to grant further concession of for land for rubber cultivation. This is without foundation. The fact is that a Conference is to be held here on the twenty-fifth of July to consider the matter. The Planting Associations on Mysore have been invited to appoint delegates and the Government representatives will be the Dewan, Councillors, the Revenue Commissioner, Conservator of Forests, the Agricultural Chemist and the Superintendent of Government Gardens. Several Planters are keen on taking rubber cultivation in hand but are unable to obtain suitable land pending the Government's decision as to the principle on which allotments shall be made.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Citizens present yesterday at the Scotch Kirk Hall to celebrate their Day of Independence were few in number. The American Consul presided and the proceedings opened with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner." A copy of the Declaration of Independence, as passed by Congress in 1776, was read. Some patriotic speeches followed and the meeting closed with the singing of the American National Anthem and "God Save the King."

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS DISAGREE

Strange Situation of the Burma Mines Co.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5

The Local Board of the Burma Mines Development Company has been dissolved by the London Board. A meeting of the shareholders has been urgently summoned for to-morrow evening.

It is alleged that the London Board made a fifth call for remittances and the Local Board protested, and owing to the extraordinary and unexpected action of the Board of Directors, a lawsuit is alleged to be pending at home.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5TH.

Major H. W. Rushton, R. E., Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer *vice* Mr. W. McMoweet, Superintending Engineer, on privilege leave.

The services of Captain R. S. Muter, R. E., Executive Engineer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Bombay Legislative Council will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday the 18th day of August at 12 o'clock noon.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

Important Official Publication.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5TH.

A Text Book which is about to be issued from the Government Press at Calcutta is on Indian Insect-Pests by Mr. H. M. Lefroy, the Entomologist to the Government of India. It deals with insects found injurious to the crops in the plains of India, and throughout the aim has been to give clearly and simply useful information regarding the pests, —information that will appeal to District Officers, planters, members of Agricultural Societies and to the subordinates of Agricultural Departments who can read English and who are in touch with the Agricultural classes. No technical terms are used and the volume consists of about 300 pages with over 350 illustrations. It is hoped, it will reach all who can profit from it and that all subordinates of agricultural deparments will have it. The price at which it is to be sold (probably Rs. 3) will be as low as possible in order to bring it within the reach of Zemindars and others who can read English. The book will serve a further useful purpose in the hands of officers of the Education Department and teachers, not in any way as a text-book but simply to give them a knowledge of general facts of insect life which is part of a thorough education and which may be imparted to pupils of the higher grade schools. Further, the volume is intended for use as a class book for students of Agricultural Colleges.

A new edition, in an improved foem, may be issued, if necessary, after the lapse of five years, but for that period at least this volume will be the only available work on the common insect-pests of Indian agriculture and the only work specially designed to give a general knowledge of Indian insect life.

Mr. Sly, Officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, in a prefaae, says, that as this volume was written largely at his instance, he attaches a few words to explain its scope. He says the information is far from complete and for this reason Mr. Lefroy was anxious to postpone publication, until his material was more complete, but he (Mr. Sly) thinks the available information is of sufficient importance to publish and will clearly show the need of further help. Mr. Lefroy is the only Entomologist in the Department, but he hopes in the near future each important Province will employ an Entomologist and that a revised edition may be issued later on.

DACOITIES IN POONA DISTRICT.

Two Men Sentenced for Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

Two notorious Hindoo dacoits, Rama Pichad and Dhondia Dewji Nuthi, were charged with dacoity committed in December last in Nekhed taluka of Khed. The accused set upon two villagers who were carrying cash in two sums amounting to about Rs. 500, with which they decamped and further threatened the villagers with death if they disclosed the matter to the Police. The two complainants were going from Ambagaon to Potchi and on arrival at the latter station they made a complaint to the police which resulted in the accused being arrested in the Thana District and on being brought down from that district were identified by the two complainants. When cash was removed from the villagers, the accused were armed with swords.

Police enquiries subsequently revealed the fact of the accused having belonged to a gang that had run the Ambagon jungles for some months. They are at present undergoing periods of imprisonment passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Thana.

In the present case they were sentenced each to seven years transportation, they having been found guilty by the Jury of dacoity.

Another case in which an old offender Gunput Tulsiram with five previous convictions was tried on a charge of cheating in a confidence trick in which he relieved another Hindu friend of a silver ornament was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

Special Grant Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 5.

The Government of India have sanctioned, with the exceptions following, the grant of a special money allowance at the rate of Re. 1 per man to all the native combatants and followers who were present at the camp attended by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during the late Rawalpindi Manœuvres. It is not intendeed that this concession shall extend to Native Officers, for whom the allowance is not considered necessary, or to Silladar Cavalry who have already been granted an important concession in the shape of a free issue of grass at and *en route* to and from the Manœuvres.

It is pointed out that the allowance should be treated as an exceptional concession granted in honour of the visit to the Rawalpindi Manœuvres of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and should not be held to create a precedent for similar proposals in connection with ordinary Manœuvres.

The cost of the proposal is estimated at about Rs. 35,000

COTTON IN THE PUNJAB.

Fighting the Boll-Worm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 5.

Mr. H. M. Lefroy, the Imperial Entomologist is going up to Simla about the middle of the month, and will proceed, along with Mr. K. Enouf, the Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, on a short tour in the Central and South Western Districts of the Punjab which were especially affected last year by the cotton boll-worm. They will thus be able to inspect the various experiments with trap crops which are in progress.

GENERAL NIXON'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

General Nixon, at present Commanding at Bangalore, will not take up his duties as Inspector-General of Cavalry for about six weeks and will arrive in Simla about the middle of August.

HANDSOME GIFT TO EDUCATION.

The Best Lines of Swadeshi.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

THE *Bengalee* announces this morning that Babu Brojendra Kissore Roy Chowdry has executed a deed of endowment by which he has made over property worth five lakhs of rupees to the newly-formed Council of National Education.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 5.

A meeting of the Calcutta Standing Congress Committee will be held to-morrow at the British Indian Association Rooms to appoint the annual Standing Congress Committee and Office-bearers and to consider any other business that may come before the meeting. At the close of this another meeting will be held to form a Reception Committee for the 22nd Indian National Congress.

CHIEF OF THE STAFF'S DIVISION.

One Section Completed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

By the appointment of Colonel Willoch and Lieut.-Col. Rodwell to the Training and Staff duties section at Army Head-quarters, that section of the Chief of the Staff's Division is now made complete.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 6, 1856.]

Lord Elphinstone leaves Parell for the Deccan on the 12th instant when the out-going Mail has been disposed of; we believe His Lordship will take up his residence principally at Chakun in the Poona Collectorate for the remainder of the monsoon.

The last Mail has brought a reply from the late Governor-General of India to the Farewell Address presented to him by the inhabitants of Bombay. His Lordship thus writes :—

Briton, May 31, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you a reply to the Address from the inhabitants of Bombay which I had the gratification of receiving on my passage home and which was transmitted by you to Brigadier Caghlan.

I regret very much that in the hurry attendant on the first days of my arrival in England, I lost the opportunity of fowarding the reply by the last Mail.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

DALHOUSIE.

John Mawson, Esq., Secretary to the Committee, &c., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—on my way in England I have had the satisfaction of receiving an Address which you did me the honour of voting to me, in public meeting, at the close of my administration of the Government of India.

While I feel that you have ascribed to me a far higher degree of merit than in any due, the large measure of approbation which you have bestowed upon my public conduct, and the terms in which you have expressed it, have gratified me and cheered me at the close of my career.

The value of your approbation has been enhanced in my mind, by the openness of your frank declaration that your praise is not intended to be indiscriminate or to extend to every measure of by time. No public man may hope or has any right to expect universal assent to each and all of his public acts However clear and firm his own convictions may be of the propriety and necessity of the measures which under various circumstances he may have taken, he cannot look to command the convictions of all other men. He may well he content if, at the close of a long administration, men should say of him that he has done well, and has honestly done his best; that diligently exercising such capacity as he may have possessed, with intergrity of motive and in singleness of purpose, he has successfully laboured to maintain the honour of his country and to promote the true interests and happiness of those who, for a time, have been committed to his charge.

You have been pleased, gentlemen, to testify this of me; and I am justly proud of your testimony.

With an earnest expression of my cordial and constant good wishes for the prosperity of the city of Bombay.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful Servant,

DALHOUSIE.

On board H. M. S. Tribune, May 5, 1856.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, was granted furlough on medical certificate from the 7th May to the 5th June, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of First Class in that district.

Mr. A. C. Wild I.C. S ; Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, to be Additional Sessions Judge in the Ratnagiri Sessions Divison.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. W. A. Heyland, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, passed on the 18th June an examination in Marathi.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 18th June.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 18th June.

Mr. F. Fletcher, M. A., B. Sc, Deputy Director of Agriculture, passed an examination in Hindustani on 18th June.

Reverend C. Falk, S. J., to be a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board in place of the Reverend J. George.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch., I. M. S., to act as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Major T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, M. B., B. Ch., I. M. S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, during the absence of Major T. D. C. Barry, I. M. S. on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. E. Woods, to be temporary Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Honorary Chaplain A D. Green is transferred from the 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

The Honorable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is allowed leave on medical certificate for four months and three days from the 7th July, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Charles Deesa Swinhoe 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps, resigns his commission. Dated 1st June.

Major Archibald Douglas Graham Shelley, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, vice Olivier, resigned. Dated 17th April.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M.Inst. C. E. or pending further orders.

Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, vice Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., proceeding on leave.

The Secretary of State having accepted the proposal of the Bombay Government to make the Indus River Commission a permanent body and having sanctioned the appointment of an additional Superintending Engineer on the Bombay list to provide for the Engineer and Secretary to the Commission, Mr. F. L. Sprott, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tem.* with effect from the 23rd January.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K. C., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 19th June the Professional Examination prescribed for him.

HOSPITALS AT POONA.

Government's thanks to Mr. Jacob Sassoon.

The following extract from the proceedings of Government in the General Department, has been published : In June 1904, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay submitted certain proposals for the extension of the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona. Important alterations in the hospital were involved, and Government therefore appointed a Committee to consider the requirements of that institution. The wants of the hospital coming under the notice of Mr. Jacob Sassoon, a resident of Poona, he generously offered to build a new up-to-date hospital for Europeans in the compound of the present hospital at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000, on the following conditions : That the building be named "The Jacob Sassoon European General Hospital" ; that it should contain 42 beds, 10 of which should be reserved for Jews who should be provided with Jewish diet and for that purpose a separate cook-room should be provided ; that a tablet to be inscribed in English and Hebrew should be put up in the hospital reciting the donor's name and the amount given and also the fact that the hospital was built in commemoration of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

As the building was estimated to cost Rs. 2,37,000, Mr. Jacob Sassoon generously increased his contribution to 1,90,000, and this sum has been paid into the treasury. This gift was brought to the notice of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and an expression of their appreciation of his benevolence has already been conveyed to Mr. Sassoon.

It now remains only for the Governor in Council publicly to thank Mr. Jacob Sassoon for his very liberal donation which has rendered it possible for Government to undertake at once the erection of this much needed hospital the accommodation provided in which will greatly relieve the congestion in the existing institution and will thus be a boon to all communities of the inhabitants of Poona and the surrounding district.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

MADRAS, JULY 5.

Arrangements are being made to accord Swami Abhedananda a public reception on arrival here next week.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Sins of the Blouse.

WEST-END MANNERS.

WHAT IS REAL REST?

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THERE was a young lady of Boston (Massachusetts) whose refinement was so extensive and peculiar that she put the legs of her piano into petticoats. Even now there are, they tell us, good people in that same great and wonderful country who ignore, so far as Nature will permit, the existence of legs by never referring to them save under the decent pseudonym of "limbs." It is doubtless these people who compose what a New York Correspondent calls, in unkind inverted commas, "the 'purity' organisations," which have lately been moved to convict the American blouse of mortal sin. It does, indeed, seem that the American blouse has been conducting itself in a less staid fashion than might be desired. "Large chunks of linen," we are told, have been cut out of it to make room for "ornamental openwork," so that Press and pulpit have been moved to cry aloud. The precise degree of the American blouse's sin it is difficult to gauge. Quite possibly there may be abundance of reason in the protests of "purity" organisations and Press and pulpit. But, remembering many curious exhibitions of prudery aforetime, the stories of which have startled the English ear, it may be doubted whether the blouses are as black as they are painted, and whether there are not evils in America which demand, far more imperatively than openwork blouses, the attentions of pulpit and Press.

We, in England at all events, can contemplate the cause of the openwork, or, in the elegant language of America, "peekaboo" garment with impartiality. Openwork blouses we have worn and cast away. They are gone with the shows of yesteryear or the year before. Which is as much as to say that you can buy them for 1s 11 1/2d, and had better not wear them.

The blouse of the moment is as solid as the most rampant of "purity" organisations could desire. A high and stiff collar extends to the chin. There is no more openwork below than there is in a motor coat. You may say, of course, that what has been put on to the neck has been cut off the sleeves. Doubtless there are wonderful people in America who would object to elbow sleeves as improper. Healthy people, however, will probably prefer not to be troubled with the speculations of these eager discoverers of the offensive, and will find the short sleeve no worse sin than its extravagance in gloves. Eminently respectable, in fact, if not on every one beautiful, are the blouses of the moment, with their stalwart and lofty neckbands and their sleeves that end at the elbow or just below.

Of the old openwork blouse that we knew a year or two ago there was not much more harm to be said. If some murmured against it, it was not on the score of its impropriety, but of its alleged unhealthiness. "Pneumonia blouse" was its name before it died, and doubtless openwork blouses were worn with an absurd disregard of the vagaries of the English climate and occasional evil consequences. But save in the very rare instances when the openwork was carried to extremes and was worn in bitter weather, the collarless blouse was not dangerous. To suppose that immunity from colds and coughs and lung troubles is secured by wrapping up the neck is purely a fallacy. The sailor, for instance, exposes neck and chest more than most men, and more than most men is immune from diseases of chest and throat. Coddling, save for those naturally weak, is merely harmful. The sins of the English blouse, in fact, have been exaggerated. If America were not proverbially superior to exaggeration one might suspect the same of the charges against the American blouse.

A suggestion at once alarming and fraught with all manner of ghastly possibilities comes to us across the Atlantic, *a propos* of week-end and other country visits. It is that we should suppress our individuality to a very great extent when we are guests for more than twenty-four hours in other folk's houses, and, so to say, adapt ourselves, our manners, and our conversation to the society in which we find ourselves. Of course we all try, if we are wise, to make ourselves agreeable wherever we go, and obviously one ought never to go where one thinks it will be impossible to do so. But these are copy-book sentiments. As a matter of fact, we do not always go where we like to go, nor do we refrain from going where we hate and despise our host and hostess and most of our fellow-guests. Now, if it is demanded of us that when we go, for instance, to South African millionaires we should behave as if we were in Johannesburg, the prospect becomes not a little alarming, to say the least. There is no knowing where this sort of thing may end, and what we should be by the end of the season. After a course of sinking one's individuality week after week, and being all things to all men and women, it is positively startling to think of the kind of hybrid creature one would be, and the kind of jargon one would talk. There is the awful possibility, moreover, that one might get a little mixed after, say, six or seven week-end visits at houses where in each case one had had to "adapt" oneself very much indeed, and so appear, at the very place where one would most wish to be seen at one's best, as a shocking blend of all the things one had been to all one's separate hosts. It is a well-established truth that you never know people till you live with them, and thus in accepting week-end invitations where one has never before stayed one never knows what surprises may be in store. In accepting them one will henceforth feel, What am I to be this week? Shall I be a food-faddist, a motor maniac? Am I to be balloon-crazed? Must money be the god of my idolatry? Shall I be expected to flirt recklessly, or is my attitude to be severe? There is, of course, a sporting element in it; but, on the whole, the suggestion is more terrifying than exciting, and one thinks with much misgiving of the effect it would produce on some of one's friends if it were carried out.

The chaperone is being championed even by man. He possibly finds himself safer with than without her. If the matter could be put to the vote no doubt he would even plump for her. In his present diffident state the young man of the period would doubtless be glad to have one for himself. It is not that he does not know how to take care of himself, but he often needs guidance. He misses his chance very often because he is either too nervous or too precipitate. But it is open to doubt whether the male chaperon could be trusted. As a rule the chaperon does not try to outdo her charges. Her *metier* is to see that they have a good time and make the best

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The game last evening on the Oval was between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the City Club, when it can hardly be said that a good contest was witnessed. The Gunners was opened the attack and had the better of hostilities from start to finish. There was a large and representative gathering of spectators, who, no doubt, ventured out in spite of the inclement state of the weather in the hopes of seeing a close game, but were disappointed. In the first half the Gunners annexed no less than 4 goals to nil, while in the second period of play they added one more goal. Result :

R. G. A.....1 Goal.
City Club.....Nil.

The following table shows results to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	6	6	0	0	19	0	12
Y. M. C. A.	7	5	2	0	19	7	20
Telegraph	6	3	2	1	3	3	7
Rovers	6	3	3	0	8	6	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
Royal Artillery	5	4	2	0	7	2	5
City	7	1	4	1	3	18	3
Parel Gymkhana	7	0	7	0	0	25	0

RUGBY.

WHITES vs. COLOURS.

The usual weekly scratch game was played last evening on the Cooperage, the Colours winning by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points)

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yorkshire Heads the List.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 4.

Hampshire has beaten West Indians by six wickets. Warwickshire has beaten Sussex by an innings and 25 runs.

Northamptonshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 40 runs.

The following matches were drawn :—

Middlesex vs. Essex, Notts vs. Lancashire, Yorks vs. Gloucester, Worcester vs. Kent.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the County Cricket Championship Yorkshire has won nine, lost none and drawn five matches.

Surrey has won ten, lost one and drawn three.

Lancashire has won eight, lost two and drawn three.

The following is the position of Counties to July 4.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Yorkshire	14	9	0	5	9
Surrey	14	10	1	3	9
Lancashire	12	8	2	3	6
Notts	12	5	2	5	3
Kent	11	5	2	4	3
Essex	11	4	2	2	2
Warwickshire	10	5	2	1	3
Worcestershire	6	1	2	3	—1
Somerset	6	2	3	1	—1
Sussex	8	2	4	2	—2
Middlesex	8	2	4	2	—2
Gloucestershire	7	1	4	2	—3
Northamptonshire	10	3	6	1	—3
Hampshire	9	1	7	1	—6
Leicestershire	13	2	10	1	—8
Derbyshire	11	1	10	0	—9

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs, DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

A cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Deccan College, was played to-day on a wet wicket. The game resulted in a win by the Gymkhana by 110 runs. Scores :—

DECCAN COLLEGE.

FIRST INNINGS.

Chaubal c Ling, b Airy	8
Munshi b-b-w b Ling	6
Vinchurkar c Lamont b Ling	4
Khan c Rawline b Airy	1
Bharucha, not out	56
Bhise b Ling	12
Patel, run out	0
Deshmukh c Rutter b Loman	7
Bhandarker b Rawlins	4
Deshpande, run out	3
Bandigiri b Rawlins	2
Extras	1
Total	104

SECOND INNINGS.

Chaubal c Rutter b Francis	0
Munshi c Francis	2
Vinchurker c Wilson b Graham	6
Khan c Airy b Umfreville	6
Bharucha c Lucas b Graham	6
Bhise c Lucas b Airy	1
Patel b Francis	17
Te bat	
Extras	2
Total	40

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Rawlins c Patel b Bhise	4
Lieut Airy c Deshpande b Chaubal	80
Capt. Rutter c Bharucha b Chaubal	38
Mr. Lucas b Khan	1
Mr. Ling b Deshpande	15
Mr. Wilson b Khan	1
Mr. Gray b Khan	0
Mr. Francis, not out	30
Mr. Graham b Deshpande	11
Mr. Lowman c Patel b Deshpande	9
Capt Umfreville, did not bat.	
Extras	34
Total	214

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

Opening Meet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

The opening meet of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held to-day at the Clock Tower, Ganeshkhind, in fine weather. The hounds were brought in a van from the kennels by Capt. Henderson who had brought them out safe from England. Colonel Sheringham, the Master, started by drawing khets on the left of the road beyond Government House boundaries without any delay. Hounds got into Jack in the Babul jungle and following the Nullah soon had the field in a merry gallop towards Bamburdha heights. On nearing the kacha road Jack turned to the huts near the Ganeshkhind main entrance, but being stopped by natives turned towards the heights again and soon had the field wishing they could follow him up the steep slope. The field divided right and left and those who went the latter way had a pretty view of the hounds coming down the other side. Jack took a round here without leaving the hill and finally went to earth in a cave where the Master ,at the risk of his hounds, endeavoured to get him out in vain.

The next draw was Pashar. There was a luck. The field was photographed, master and hounds being in front.

Being still eager for sport the Master tried all round the village, but no Jack was afoot. So the hounds were brought Jack and reached home at eleven. Amongst the field were Lord Lamington, General and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Dyson, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Baillie, Miss Moore, Mrs. Raimes, the Misses Gibbs, Mrs. Butler and Miss Moxon. Miss Raimes met with a nasty accident owing to her horse coming down on the slipping bank, but was not much hurt.

RACQUETS AT BANGALORE.

Keen Finals in the South India Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 5.

The Southern India Amateur Racquets Tournament was completed to-day at the United Service Club having attracted good entries. The games were all keenly contested, the results being as follow :—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES : 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by the Maharaja of Mysore. In the Semi Finals, White, Royal Engineers, beat Bushell, and Duff beat Bartholomew, Royal Artillery. In the Final White beat Duff 15-3, 15-4, 15-3.

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES : In the Semi-finals, White and Bushell, Royal Engineers, beat Raymond and Pattison, Essex Regiment ; Col. Jones and Mr. Wilkinson, Bangalore Club, beat Spencer and Dangar, 13th Hussars. In the Final Jones and Wilkinson beat White and Bushell 15-8, 6-15, 15-12, 10-15, 15-8.

HANDICAP DOUBLES : In the Semi-finals White and Bartholomew (—8) beat Moore and Nethersole (plus 7) ; Jones and Wilkieson (—8) beat Pattison and White (Essex Regt.) (—5). In the Final White and Bartholomew (—8) beat Jones and Wilkinson (—8). 15-11, 15-7, 14-8, 15-4. The prize was presented by the resident members of the Club and the Royal Engineer Officers.

HANDICAP SINGLES : Bushell (—3) beat White (—8). Moore (plus 7) beat McHutchin (scratch). In the final Bushell (—3) beat Moore (—7). 18-13, 15-7, 15-16. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Eccles Nixon at the close of the Tournament.

FIXTURES.

RACE MEETINGS, 1905-7.

Tollygunge Gymkhanas ...	July 14 and 28.
Secunderabad Autumn Races ...	July 17, 19 and 21.
Poona Extra Meetings ...	July 28, Augt 4, 11, 18, 23, 25 and Sept. 1.
Calcutta Monsoon Races ..	Augt. 4, 11, 18, 25, Sept. 8, 15 and 22.
Poona Races ...	Sept. 8, 13, 15, 19, 22, 27 and 29.
Lucknow Sky Meeting ...	Oct. 18 and 20.
Jubbulpore Races ...	Oct. 23, 25 and 27.
Umballa Autumn Meeting	Nov. 1, 3 and 5.
Meerut Autumn Meeting	Nov. 10, 13 and 15.
Lucknow Autumn Meeting	Nov. 20, 22, and 24.
Calcutta First Extra Mtg..	Dec. 1.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting ...	Dec. 11 and 13.
Chittagong Races ...	Dec. 11 and 13.
Calcutta Third Extra Mtg..	Dec. 15.
Calcutta First Meeting ...	Dec. 22, 26, 29 and 31.
Tollygunge Steeplechases.	Jan. 1 and 5, 1907.
Calcutta Second Meeting.	Jan. 12, 15 and 19.
Calcutta Fourth Extra Meeting ...	Jan. 26.

POLO TOURNAMENTS, 1906.

Secunderabad begins July 26.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following cases were tried before his lordship and a common jury :

ASSAULT.

Ismail Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan, was charged with committing an assault upon his wife Beebee bai, aged about nine years ; and Khatizabai, his mother, was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Gadgil, instructed by Mr. Nicholas, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, defended the accused.

It was stated that the girl lived with her mother and sister until about the time of the last Bakree Eed. A day before the festival, the second accused, the mother-in-law, went to the house of the girl's mother and took the girl away to her own. The offence was committed a few days later. Complaints were made by the girl's mother to the patels of the caste about the girl's illness. The Kazi was appealed to ; other persons intervened ; and the matter was hushed up at the request of the accused and their relations. The matter having, however, come to the notice of the police, the present prosecution was instituted. The defence was that there was ill feeling existing between the families of the girl and her mother-in-law, and that the prosecution was the result of enmity. In fact the girl has been ill before her mother-in-law took her to her own house. At the close of the enquiry, the jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the offences laid against them. Mr. Wadia pleaded on behalf of the accused that these were ignorant people who had no knowledge of the Age of Consent Act, and that the Court might exercise some leniency. Mr. Gadgil urged that, although this was probably the second case under the Age of Consent Act, the offence was accompanied with much cruelty and called for severe notice. His lordship sentenced the first accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a. m. to-day.

MURDER OF A STEP-MOTHER.

Transportation for life.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of an appeal by Bhow Ramji, who had been convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, of causing the death of his step-mother, Thanu, on 10th May, and sentenced to transportation for life. The case for the Crown was that the deceased was quarrelling with another woman, named Kondai. Accused told them to desist. The deceased abused him. Accused became incensed at this indignity and struck her on the head with an axe-handle, and followed it up with a blow with a sickle. Thanu expired the next morning. A report of her having died of cholera was spread, and her body was disposed of. A few days after this Thanu's small girl, Krishni, who had witnessed the assault, divulged the matter to the Patel of a neighbouring village. Thanu's body was exhumed and sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination. Accused was arrested ; he bore out the facts of the assault in the statement he made before the Committing Magistrate. He was convicted. The Sessions Judge remarked that no grave and sudden provocation had been offered, but the accused was in a state of rage owing to the abuse he had received from Thanu, and men of his class were not endowed with very much self-control. This being not a case for capital punishment, accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In his petition to the High Court, accused denied that it was possible for him to kill his mother, Thanu—his stepmother though she was. She had gone out in the dark ; her foot slipped, she fell down on a stone floor and received the injuries. Krishni, his step-sister, had given false evidence against him at the instigation of her mother-in-law and her son.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th June :—

Before proceeding with the business on the agenda paper the Chairman said that at the meeting held on 5th April last, four days after the close of the official year he gave figures, showing that the surplus for the year 1905-06 was estimated at a little under 9 lakhs, and now wished to mention that the final accounts which are just ready show receipts Rs. 70,80,000 and expenditure 61,62,000, leaving Rs. 9,18,000 or an actua surplus of a little over 9 lakhs.

Pilotage Statement.

	For week ending 22nd June 1906.	Total from 1st April to 22nd June 1906.	For week ending 23rd June 1905.	Total from 1st April to 23rd June 1905.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	23	229	23	208
Do. do. out of do. ..	24	287	23	294
Do. transported	17	261	23	199
Do. attended to	3	19	1	13
Do. warped	2	8	1	11

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASPINALL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soondarji and Co vs Sorabhai Vajeshunker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard by Tyabji J.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Haridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

153-06—Madhavjee and K—Dhunji Vithaldas and Co vs Sobhalal Mohanlal and others—Dapiatary F and D—Park heard (Commercial Cases.)

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Vahed Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohandas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co.

154-05—Pestonji E and Co—Ruttonbai vs Dhunjibhoy Ardeshir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonji E and K

199-05—Pany and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Etffs and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kanjibhai Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person.

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Bega vs Dagloo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kalliandas Ramji—Daphtary F an D.

839-05—Craigie Lamb and Co—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Disposal.

812-05—Kanga and P—Manickchand Venaji and others vs Govbi Venaji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

For Consent Decree.

356-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—(for pauper) Tarabai widow vs Chandra Bhagubai widow and others—Somjiji and J

807-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Goolabchund Vanaji vs Sada Vanji and others—Kanga and P

For an Exparte Decree.

186-06—Mehta and D—Shivram Sittaram Wagle vs Gumpat Atmaram—Maganlal J and G

An Englishwoman was heard to chirp from the depths of a throbbing golf crowd at St. Andrews : "Is it not absurd to be so serious over a game ?" There came to her, says "Golfing," the wise and gentle reproof : "He's no 'a game, madam ; he's the study of a lifetime !"

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

QUESTION OF TAKING OVER THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed the adoption of the report of the Committee, appointed by the Corporation to consider and submit a report regarding the proposal to provide accommodation at the Arthur Road Hospital for the treatment of small-pox and the proposal to make over the Maratha Hospital to the Municipality. The offer of the Maratha Hospital Committee was to make over to the Corporation as a gift all the buildings, furniture, etc., of the Hospital on the following terms :—That the Hospital should be made permanent and maintained at Municipal expense, and that land belonging to the estate of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., be acquired by the Municipality.

The Committee's report amongst other things stated :—"It will be seen that the value of the permanent buildings, at present standing at the Maratha Hospital, is estimated at Rs. 52,000, and the value of the plots occupied by them at Rs. 63,000. But these plots are Municipal land temporarily vested in the City Improvement Trust, so that the actual money value of the proposed gift is only about Rs. 52,000. To complete the Hospital the Corporation will have to incur an immediate expenditure of about Rs. 87,000 apart from what it will have to incur by way of expansion to in future and the maintenance charges amount to about Rs. 33,00 per annum. As the Corporation are aware all the maintenance charges of the Hospital are at present paid by the Municipality as a temporary plague measure. By taking it over on the terms proposed by the Maratha Plague Hospital Committee the Corporation would undertake a heavy permanent liability which may not be fully justified by future events. Later on the Corporation will be in a better position than they now are to decide whether only one Hospital should be maintained by them for epidemic diseases or more than one, but for the present it seems highly advisable that existing arrangements should continue, and that both the Maratha and the Arthur Road Hospitals should be left on the footing on which they now are."

As to the construction of permanent quarters for the nurses at the Arthur Road Hospital, the Committee were of opinion that the Hospital itself being of a temporary nature, the immediate construction of permanent quarters did not seem desirable, and that the matter might await the final decision of the Corporation as to the number of hospitals to be permanently maintained by them.

Lieut.-Col. M. Collie in his minutes on the Committe's above report, regretted he could not agree with it. It was recognised that of all the contagious diseases, small-pox should be isolated and treated apart. At Arthur Road they had the best site at present available for that purpose unless they moved it out of the City altogether—which was highly improbable. The other epidemic diseases—Plague, Measles, Chicken-pox, Relapsing Fever, and Erysipelas, might and should be treated at a separate hospital, provided separate blocks for each disease were constructed. At the Maratha Hospital, they had the nucleus of an Institute capable of being extended for dealing with all these diseases. The site, as far as he knew, was the best available in the City,—it was situated in a sparsely populated area, with a broad road and the Victoria Gardens on one side and unoccupied ground available for extension around it. The Municipality was required to provide for the isolation and treatment of all epidemic diseases occurring in the City and he could see no reason why that matter should not, once for all, be definitely settled instead of being constantly shelved by temporary expedients. As pointed out in the correspondence in file 329 the present arrangements were anything but a credit to the City. In his opinion (1) The Arthur Road Hospital should be permanently set apart for the treatment of small-pox only. (2) The offer of the Maratha Plague Hospital Committee should be accepted and *all available land* in the vicinity purchased.

Mr. J. Lund, Mr. James Macdonald and Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar agreed with the minutes of dissent of Lieutenant Colonel Collie. So did Mr. Joseph Baptista, who in his minutes stated that it was said that the gift of the Hospital to the Municipality was worth only Rs. 52,000 or thereabouts. But he did not accept that estimate, as it appeared to him be considerably underestimated. He further stated :

"Experience teaches us how the Corporation lost the offer of Rs. 60,000 to 66,000 for an epidemic diseases hospital in 1888 through the simple process of postponement of consideration. In connection with the Maratha Hospital we have the same experience. The late Sir Dinshaw's offer of land adjoining the Maratha Hospital was lost through delay and its acquisition will now cost over a lac of rupees. The offer of erection of more wards by the Hospital Committee is practically lost by the unfortunate death of Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, who, it is not generally known sacrificed his life in looking after the Hospital."

The Commissioner dealt with his memorandum submitted a statement of the cost incurred last year in connection with the Hospital from which it appeared that about Rs. 33,000 a year would be required for the maintenance of the Hospital.

Mr. James Baptista moved the amendment that the report of the Committee be adopted and that the land adjoining the Hospital be acquired by the Municipality. The amendment was lost, while the original proposition of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna was adopted.

MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Consideration was given to a report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the advisability of instituting a Municipal Fire Insurance. In that report the Committee expressed their opinion that it was not advisable to have the Municipal Act modified so as the enable the Corporation to institute the Municipal Fire Insurance.

Mr. Joseph Baptista's minutes against the Committee's report were that the concurred the present time an opportune moment to institute a Municipal Fire Insurance and that he understood a Swadeshi Fire Insurance was to be started soon. Why should not the Bombay Municipality do the same ?

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the report be referred back to the Committee for their further consideration in the light of the fact that the Insurance Companies in Bombay had combined and had raised their rates exorbitantly. Having regard to the fact that the Insurance Companies had formed a combination, he feared it was within the power of those companies to raise their rates at any amount they liked. They had raised their rates of insurance from three per cent. per annum to eleven per cent per annum Under those circumstances, he thought the Corporation would have the Committee's report referred back to it to see what could he done in face of the facts he had put before them.

Mr. Joseph Baptista seconded the motion.

Mr. Todd was heapl to say that the mover of the proposition had erred when he said that the Insurance Companies in Bombay had revised their rates exorbitantly. The present rates of several of the Insurance Companies were almost the same as they were two years ago, while some of the Insurance Companies had their rates at present even as much as twenty-five per cent. lower than what they were two years ago. Only a few Companies had raised their rates, owing to the recent water-famine.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he hoped they would be enlightened on many points, when he saw Mr. Todd rise to speak. But he (the latter) had made statements which no business-man could accept. As to the cause assigned by Mr. Todd why some of the Insurance Companies had raised their rates, the speaker wondered whether there was ever such a ridiculous statement made. The Insurance Companies changing a certain amount of rates for protecting their clients against the loss of property by fires, and it was therefore their look-out to see what they could do best to control the extent of damage,

After some further discussion, the original proposition was amended, in that Dr. Sukhia's name was added to the Committee, to which the report was referred back.

NEW TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS IN THE CITY.

A report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of electric tramway extensions in the city, was approved of and adopted.

From the report it appears that it is contemplated to extend the tramway lines from Girgaum Road Terminus to Gowalia Tank, and from the terminus in Grant Road westward to the junction with Gowalia Tank. No objections were raised in the Committee to extending the tram-lines from Falkland Road terminus over the Bridge to Tardeo Road, from Jacob's Circle along Arthur Road, and from Parel tram terminus along Sapurjhay Road to Elphinstone Road, from Charni Road Station to Byculla Bridge, via Kamathipura Boras Road and from Mumbadevi along Girgaum Back Road to Charni Road.

AN IRRIGATION ACT FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 5.

The Madras Government have drafted and have now under consideration an Irrigation Bill for the Presidency. Madras is the only province in India which has not an Act for the regulation of Irrigation.

MILITARY INTELEGANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The Government have sanctioned the withdrawal to Regimentel Head-quarters at Alipore of two of the four companies of the Indian Infantry stationed at Buxa (Duars).

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

ONE of the most important factors in portrait work is, without doubt, the lens. By this is ment not so much the quality of the lens, for portraiture of the very highest class has been done, and can be done, with cheap single lenses; the point that is of vital importance is the length of focus of the lens. The effect of using a lens of too short a focus is that near objects are exaggerated in size while distant ones are diminished. This quality is at all times a dangerous one, but an amount of error that might scarcely be noticed in a landscape picture would be absolutely fatal in portraiture. It is the short-focus lens, combined with bad posing, that is responsible for the monstrosities in the way of large feet and hands that we often see in prints representing the beginner's first efforts in the direction of portraiture. The long-focus lens has another advantage in addition to the better rendering of perspective. A long-focus lens working at a fairly large aperture has comparatively little depth of focus, and we are thus enabled to subdue the definition of background or accessories with the greatest ease. It is quite worth while for any amateur who is keen on portraiture to get a lens of suitable focal length. The back combination of the ordinary R. R. lens will do, if the aperture at which it works, usually about F. 16, is not too small. Even if a special lens has to be purchased, however, there is little need for alarm as to the cost. In the majority of cases, as most of the amateur's work is done out of doors, an expensive anastigmat, working at a very large aperture, is not required. There is an excellent lens on the market specially constructed for portraiture, which, though only a single lens, works at F. 8, and at that aperture gives quite as much definition as required. The price is low, and for the greater part of amateur portrait work, no better instrument could be desired. Another lens, well suited for portraiture of the somewhat impressionistic kind is the Dallmeyer "Adon." This is a lens of adjustable focus, with a range from fourteen inches or so upwards. In general, it may be said that anything under seven inches is decidedly too short a foues for a lens to be used for quarter-plate portraiture, and most people prefer a lens of ten, or even twelve, inches focus.

So extraordinarily sensitive are isochromatic plates now made that the longer exposure necessitated when a yellow screen is used no longer constitutes any real drawback, unless it be in very special and exceptional work. With an Imperial "Orthochrome" or an Edwards's "Isochromatic" an exposure on a bright day of 1-50th or even 1-100th of a second is quite within the range of ordinary practice, and the use of a screen requiring a quadruplod exposure would then only make it 1-12th to 1-25th a range of exposures which would include the vast majority of everyday snapshots ; and the improvement due to the use of a screen no longer needs demonstration. It is not only in such obvious directions as the preservation of clouds on the same negative as the landscape that this improvement is made, but by catching such delicate tints as an ordinary plate may miss a greater roundness is imparted to objects, and a softer gradation secured, which gives to the reproduction a sense of atmosphere.

Although there are some photographers who profess to prefer the yellowish-brown stain on a negative which development in pyro is apt to impart to it, it does not appear that there is any quality in the print which this stain secures which could not be equally well secured by an unstained negative, provided it possess sufficient additional density to equal the printing character of the stained one. The comparatively non-actinic nature of hyam of course retards the action of the light which penetrates it, and hence the printing speed of a brown negative is reduced to that of a black one of considerably greater density. Amongst the clearing baths which may with advantage be used to remove the yellow developer stain may be mentioned the following : Alum, sodium sulphite, and citric acid, each one part, dissolved in the order given in 20 parts of water. An old favourite amongst clearing baths when the newer stainless developers were less known, and pyro was more general, is as follows : Alum 1 part, water 20 parts, iron sulphate 3 parts, citric acid 1 part, or a few drops of sulphuric acid may be substituted for the citric acid.

Although pyro is not usually favoured for stand or tank development, it can with perfect propriety be used if some such formula as the following be made up: No. 1. Water (hot), 60 ounces ; metol, 1 ounce, citric acid, 40 grains ; pyro, 6 drams ; sulphite of soda, 4 ounces. No. 2. Water, 60 ounces ; acetone, 3 ounces. For use, take one part of each No. 1 and No. 2, with fifteen parts of water. With half that quantity of water the solution may be used for ordinary tray development.

There are many solutions which become, discoloured in their bottles, this being due to oxidisation from the air contained in the bottle between the surface of the solution and the cork. If the bottle be sufficiently wide-mouthed this trouble can be overcome by dropping glass marbles into the bottle until the solution rises to the cork, which is then inserted, and no air is left to work mischief ; as more of the solution is used another glass marble or two must be added. The advantage of "marbles" is that they are quite harmless, and, moreover, suffer no harm themselves, but are easily washed and can be used again.

The photographer who in bright weather does not used "backed" plates is needlessly handicapping himself. Not only for interior views in which a window is included, but in nearly every landscape in the contrast with the excessively luminous sky presents opportunities for that peculiarly objectionable spreading of the light known as halation. The essential characteristics of a good backing mixture may be set out al follows : First, it should be of a kind which will come into optical contact with the glass to which it is applied. Secondly, it must absorb all the coutrast truly isochromatic plates are being employed. Thirdly, it must be easily applied and removed. Fourthly, it must be clean in working not likely to become sticky or powdery in the dark slide, but must be of a kind which dries quickly and with an even, dead surface. Many ready-prepared mixtures are obtainable which are efficient, and save the rather unsavory task of compounding a backing medium for oneself.

SUIT AGAINST A BHOWNAGAR LADY.

A Test Case.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sat as Appeal Court to hear the suit of Velji Sunderji and Co., merchants trading in Mandvi, to recover Rs. 15,000 with interest from Sharabhai Vajeshankar of Bhavnagar ; Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal ; and M. C. Macleod, Official Assignee and assignee of the estates of Khimjie and Morarji, sons of Jairam Naranji, insolvents. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Thakurdas and Mr. P. A. Sabhah, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhajhankar Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co ; appeared for the second defendant. The case had been heard by Mr. Justice Tyebji, and had extended to over twenty-five hearings, when the sudden illness of the learned judge obliged him to go on leave to Europe without pronouncing judgment.

The plaintiff's case was, that they had lent in 1901, three sums of money of Rs. 5,000 each to Jairam Naranji and Company, who had become owners of a mill, at certain rate of interest. The respective amounts paid by them on 27th August, 7th September, and 13th September. These should be decreed to them with interest and costs, against the defendants, who, they averred, were partners in the firm of Jairam Naranji.

The first defendant denied partnership, and prayed for the dismissal of the suit with costs. The second defendant repudiated the liability on the ground that at the time of the alleged advances, he was not a partner.

The Advocate-General shortly stated the circumstances in which the case came on before the Court. The evidence in it had been heard by Mr. Justice Tyebji : he was unfortunately taken ill and was unable to consider the evidence, or to give judgment. This was rather a difficult position for this Court. For, the judges were asked here to decide a case in which they had not heard the evidence, nor had they the opportunity of observing the demeanour of the witnesses in the box. However, it had been decided that the suit was to be heard as an appeal. It was a suit of a much more important nature than would appear at first. Although no agreement had been arrived at to treat it as a test-case, the decision delivered in it was likely to govern several other important claims now pending of a similar nature, in which several thousands of rupees were at stake.

Arguments of counsel were then proceeded with, and further hearing was adjourned.

THE "Laundry" quotes the following advertisement of a Japanese who takes in washing : "Contrary to our opposite company, we will most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with possible cheap prices as follows : Ladies two dollars per hundred ; gentlemen one and a half dollars per hundred."

THE parsonage lawn at Broadstone, Wimborne, has been placed by the curate-in-charge at the disposal of any man who might like to use it on summer evenings for a game of bowls. Seats and bowls are provided, and "all that you have to do is to come and play," he announces in the parish magazine.

BY THE WAY.

STATUE-MANIA.

The epidemic of statue-raising is as prevalent in Paris and elsewhere in France as in England and even the other day saw the Dumas trio collected in a family group in the Place Malesherbes. Soon after the erection of the statue of Dumas *pere*—the author of "Monte Cristo"—it was suggested that it should be joined by that of his father, General Dumas, who was reputed as a brave and bold soldier under Napoleon the First, but whose chief title to fame seems to be the fact that he was a General by the age of 30. It is now the turn of Dumas *fils*, the dramatist, best remembered perhaps, as the author of "La Dame aux Camelias." He had a caustic tongue, and a deligent student has been unearthing some of his sayings. Few show signs of originality, too many being mere paraphrases of old proverbs. Thus : "There never was a misfortune which did not yield something to somebody." "Give money, never lend it. Giving will only bring ingratitude, but lending makes enemies." "I like the vicious better than fools, because they lie quiet sometimes." "The sentiment which a man has of eternity in another world springs from his despair at not being eternal in this one."

WARE DOG.

The warm June weather at home revivel the fear of the mad dog in timid people, and some pelestrians are observed to walk warily in a half-circle round the mild-eyed house-dog as it takes its sun-bath in the street. In an old book entitled "Helps and Hints how to Protect Life and Property," by Lieutenant Colonel Brown de Berenger, published in London in 1835, some interesting advice is given on this matter. "Dogs attacking you," says this Baron, "should be hit with a stick over the forelegs, or over the nose or ear." But as one may not happen to be carrying a stick, the Baron proceeds : "If you can seize the dog's front paw neatly and immediately squeeze it sharply, he cannot bite you till you cease to squeeze it ; therefore, by keeping him thus pinched you may lead him wherever you like." Of course, one would take him to the police station, but if that is too far away the following device should be preferred : "Look at them with your face from between your opened legs, and running at them thus backwards, of course head below, and growling angrily. Most dogs, seeing so strange an animal, the head at the heels, the eyes below the mouth, &c., are so dismayed that, with their tails between their legs, they are glad to scamper away." More likely to die of laughing. "I have never tried it with a thoroughbred bulldog," adds the author ingenuously.

ENCOURAGING EXTRAVAGANCE.

A northern municipality have increased the salary of their draughtsman by twopence per week. We sincerely hope that they have well considered the disadvantages incident to the sudden addition of great wealth. This lucky recipient, for instance, after the first burst of riotous excitement at his good fortune, is no doubt greatly disturbed as to the relative merits as pleasure yielders of the yacht and the motor.

THE BATH-CHAIR RACE.

A tricycle record has been made between London and Brighton. Advices from Tunbridge Wells state that the number of entries for the Bath-chair race along the Pantiles this year is unexampled.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The launching of the new turbine Cunarder appears to have presented some novel features. According to an evening contemporary, Mary Lady Inverclyde "struck the electric bell that set free the bottle of wine, which breaking upon the vessel's starboard bow, declared her christened Lusitania." The speech of that bottle of wine should surely have been worth recording.

THE KING'S PICTURES.

The newly published second volume of Mr. Lionel Cust's work on "The Royal Collection of Pictures," in which the Surveyor of the King's Pictures deals with the treasures at Windsor Castle, reminds a correspondent of an original letter, which is still privately preserved, from a Lancashire lass who appears to have acted as guide to the Windsor pictures in the early part of the reign of George II. Writing on March 15, 1729, to her "Honored Mother," the wife of a yeoman in Littlelale, a sequestered spot in the upland country, east of Lancaster, she says :—"I aske pardon for not riting to you before. But I was out of place and I was troubeled in my mind for I was a trobelsom along time to my freinds and was still in hopes of a place made mee stay in London,.... I am now in place. I thank God it is very creditable place. I am in the finest paleses in England and my place is easey. I have nothing to doo at bizness onley walking and talking all day. I show all the Kings and Queens royal apartments at Winsor Casle to all that comes and all the house to look up that is all my bisness. I see all the finest company in England and so am oblight to go clean for I gow with all the qualetey and imbesaders and tell them the names of all the pictirs and show all thit is quars and I am in hopes of being beter in time but I was very low in pocket and am oblight to make shift as whel as I can. Pray except of my dear love and dutey from your duteful slater in deth, MARY DOWNIGGIN." How long Mary continued in her "easey" place at Windsor Castle is not known. Possibly she owed it to the influence of one of her Little-dale-born kinsmen in London—one of whom an attorney, found a resting place in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

COCOANUT BUTTER.

Cocoanut oil, the latest and most successful adulterant of butter, is considered on its own merits in the *Lancet*. It is produced from dried cocoanut "meat." The nuts are split in two, the "milk" being allowed to run to waste, and dried in the sun or in a kiln for a few days. The "meat" is then removed from the shell and further desiccated, when it forms the copra of commerce. The dried copra contains over 63 per cent. of oil. As regards the high yield of oil and the presence of considerable amounts of nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid, the cocoanut possesses a distinct nutritive value. Cocoanut oil has been largely employed as a food without the production of unfavourable results, and as it is sold at less than half the price of butter the *Lancet* suggests that there would appear to be good reasons for the further extension of its use as an alternative to butter, especially since its peculiar flavour has been eliminated by a process of purification. No doubt if somebody would put it on the market at 6

SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

Latest District Reports.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd July, contain the following district reports :—

KANARA.

Rain during week 2 inches 44 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 12 cents at Siddapur, minimum 53 cents at Kumta ; for season 30 inches 1 cent at Karwar, in the district maximum 30 inches 99 cent at Honavar, minimum 5 inches 72 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial to crops, but more rain needed all over the district. Garden crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Yellapur taluka. Area sown nearly normal. Sowing continues. Transplantation of seedlings in progress in Honavar taluka and Bhatkal petha. Sugarcane crop good in Karwar, Ankola and Kumta talukas. Supply of fodder and water sufficient except in Haliyal and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod petha. Agricultural stock adequate. Water-supply for irrigation insufficient in Haliyal taluka and Supa petha. Price of rice at Karwar 9 and of hill-millets 12 1—2 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchaseable per rupee 31 per cent. and of hill-millest 28 1—2 per cent. les than normal. Price of hay 5 and of rice-straw 10 annas per 100 bundles.

KHANDESH.

Rain during week 46 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 18 cents at Jalgaon, minimum 17 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 8 inches 70 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 13 inches 81 cents at Raver, minimum 3 inches 4 cents at Nandurbar. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of cotton almost completed, and of jowari and bajri continues. Germination satisfactory, Prospects generally good. Area sown above normal. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of wheat 9 seers 10 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 12 1-2 chataks, of jowari 13 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 7 seers 8 chataks per rupee. Prices of food-grains generally high. Price of grass 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of grain purchascable per rupee 28·1 per cent, less than normal,

NASIK.

Rain during week 39 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 9 inches 17 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 1 cent at Nandgaon ; for season 5 inches 82 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 23 inches 34 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 3 inches 43 cents at Baglan. Rainfall general but more needed in Sinnar, Baglan and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing continues except in Sinnar, Nandgaon and Yeola talukas where it is retarded. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply generally improved. Supply of grain sufficient. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks and of hill-millets 13 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Price of grass Re. 1 per 100 bundles. Demand for labour sufficient and ordinary works afford employment. Wages of ordinary labour normal. No wandering or emaciation. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers and artisans fair. Cholera prevalent in several talukas. Takavi being granted for fodder and for purchase of bullocks.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 8 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 42 cents at Akola, minimum 1 cent at Kopargaon : for season 7 inches 42 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 12 inches 21 cents at Sankhed, minimum 3 inches 81 cents at Shevgaon. Rainfall sufficient for sowing purposes and beneficial to standing garden crops. Sowing generally continues. Agricultural stock insufficient. Cattle not yet improved in condition and useless animals being sold off. Prices below normal in Parner, Jamkhed, Shevgaon and Sangamner talukas. Local fodder scarce. About 10,000 lbs. Government grass sold during week. Price of Kadbi Rs. 11 to Rs. 20 and of local grass Rs. 20 per 1,000 lbs. Water-supply improved by recent rain. Irrigation channels and wells being replenished. Grain being imported from Mogalai, Berars and other places, and supply sufficient. Prices falling slowly. Price of jowari varying from 15 seers 4 chataks at Shevgaon to 11 seers 4 chataks at Shrigonda and of bajri from 13 seers 4 chataks at Jamkhed to 10 seers 1 chatak at Shrigonda. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 45 to 50 per cent. less than normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers bad. About 900 emigrants returned during week, chiefly to Shrigonda, Sangamner, Kopargaon and Karjat talukas. Distress severe. Numbers of relief almost steady. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good except for cholera in six talukas. Sanitary measures for checking it in progress. Daily wage of ordinary labour 2 to 3 annas. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, &c.

POONA.

Rain during week 18 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 30 cents at Haveli, minimum 2 cents, at Indapur ; for season 8 inches 4 cents at Poona, in the district minimum 9 inches 72 cents at Haveli, minimum 4 inches 86 cents at Baramati. Rain deficient for sowing purposes in parts of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and Purandhar talukas and Ambegoan, Baramati and Dhond pethas. Sowing continues throughout the district except in places where rainfall is insufficient. Lands being prepared for transplatation in parts of Maval taluka. Rice seedlings in good condition in Maval taluka and Mulshi petha. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock deficient and advances made for purchase of grass and bullocks. Ninety-one thousand lbs. of grass advanced as takavi during week. Water-supply deficient, but being gradually improved by rain. Water in irregation tanks, channels and wells increasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices generally stationary. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 34 to 35 per cent. less than normal. Prices of bajri at Poona 10, of jowari 11, of rice 8 and of wheat 8¼ seers per rupee. Price of Kadbi 57 and of grass 90 lbs. per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 23 lbs. per rupee. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 4 annas. No aimless wandering or emaciation. People do not resort freely to relief works. Emigrants returning. Public health generally good. Cholera disappearing. Remedial measures still in progress.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 20 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 65 cents at Madha, minimum 29 cents at Sangola ; for season 4 inches 12 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 12 inches 13 cents at Karmala, minimum 4 inches 85 cents at Malsiras. Rainfall general and beneficial to garden crops. Estimated outturn of garden crops good. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Locusts appeared in parts of Sholapur and Barsi talukas and Akalkot State. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Sholapur and Sanghola talukas. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsiras talukas and Akalkot State, and deteriorating elsewhere. Fodder scanty and continues to be imported from Hyderabad territory. Price of fodder fallen in Karmala taluka. No Government grass sold during week. Supply of drinking water improved by rain. Irrigation tanks and wells being replenished. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 11 chataks and bajri 12 seers 15 chataks per rupee, and of fodder Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per 1,000 bundles. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 36 to 56 per cent less than normal. Condition of small agriculturists and agricultural labourers generally fair. Emigrants continue to return and find work in their villages. Condition of paupers deteriorating and gratuitous relief being extended. Distress severely felt by the poorer classes in Pandharpur taluka. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for seed, fodder and cattle being made.

SARATA.

Rain during week 2 inches 75 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 4 inches 20 cents at Javli, minimum 2 cents at Man and Khanapur. Rain sufficient for sowing except in parts of Man Koregaon, Khanapur Tasgaon and Valva talukas and Khandala petha where more rain needed. Condition of cattle not good in affected parts. Supply of fodder insufficient in eastern talukas, kadbi being brought into them from outside. Price 45 to 80 lbs per rupee. Watersupply generally improved by recent rain. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 57 per cent. less than normal: average price 9 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of grain for calculating famine wage 19 lbs. Grain imported freely. Public health good except for small-pox and cholera which are decreasing. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and fair in eastern talukas. Emigrants returning on a large scale. Number on gratuitous relief decreased owing to return of emigrants able to support their dependants. Daily wage of ordinary labour 3 annas generally. No signs of emaciation or aimless wandering.

BIJAPUR.—

No rain during week at Bijapur ; in the district maximum 50 cents at Sindgi, minimum 5 cents at Muddebihal, 1 cent at Jath, none at Bagevadi, Bagalkot, Badami, Hungund and Daphlapur ; for season 5 inches 34 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 6 inches 80 cents at Bagevadi, minimum 2 inches 74 cents at Badami. More rain needed. Sowing of kharif crops continues and seedlings in good condition. Locusts appeared in some villages of Bijapur taluka. Agricultural stock adequate except in Bagalkot, Hungund and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Condition of cattle fair except in Bagalkot-taluka, Bilgi petha and Jath and Daphlapur States Milch cattle being brought for sale in large numbers at Bijapur. Fodder-supply deficient and green grass not available yet. Price of kadbi high in Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Nearly 16,000 pound of pressed grass sold during week. Water-supply greatly improved by recent rain. Watter in irrigation tanks and wells not sufficient. Prices at Bijapur—jowari 12, bajri 14, rice 8 1-2, wheat 8 and kadbi 35 seers per rupee. Quantity of purchaseable per rupee 49 to 39 per cent. less than normal. Exports and imports continue. Stocks sufficient for one to four months. Majority of emigrants have returned and find work in fields and on works started by takavi recipients and well-to-do people. Ordinary wage varying from 1-2 to 3 annas. Condition of town population fair but that of cultivators and field labourers unsatisfactory. Distress not acute. Not much wandering noticed. No influx of foreigners. Condition of labourers on relief works fair. Relief measures adequate. Numbers on works slightly increased. Tal works in Indi taluka closed. Public health good, though small-pox and cholera prevalent in some villages. Takavi for various purposes granted liberally. No signs of emaciation.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 19 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 97 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 cent at Parasgad ; for season 4 inches 93 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 13 inches 9 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 inch 67 cents at Chikodi. More rain needed everywhere except in Khanapur taluka and Chandgad petha. Sowing of kharif crops continues. Rice seedlings in fair condition in Belgaum, and Khanapur talukas and Chandagad petha. Sugarcane Crop in fair condition in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas. Condition of cattle deteriorating in Athni, Gokak and Chikodi tolukas. Fodder-supply scarce in Chikodi-Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas. Price of kadbi 92 lbs. and of local grass 93 lbs. per rupee. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Athni and Chikodi talukas. Steps being taken for its improvement. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 35 per cent. less than normal. Price of rice 8, of jowari 10 1-2, of bajri 11 1-2 and of wheat 8 1-2 seers per rupee. Condition of agriculturists and artisans fair. Demand for labour sufficient except in Athni taluka. Labourers get employment in fields. Daily wages 1 to 3 annas. People on relief in good condition and measures adequate. No aimless wandering. No signs of emaciation. Public health fair except for cholera and small-pox in four talukas. Tagai being given for fodder. Clothes distributed gratis to dole recipients from charitable funds.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 50 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 53 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 8 cents at Bankapur ; for season 4 inches 32 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 5 inches 87 cents at Ron, minimum 82 cents at Nargund. Rain insufficient and more needed everywhere. Sowing of rice and jowari continues. Rice seedlings are badly in want of rain. Lands being prepared for sowing. Locusts lingering in Kalghatgi taluka. Agricultural stock adequate and in fair condition. Fodder generally deficient and being imported from neighbouring districts. Price of kadbi Rs. 1-8 and of grass Re. 1 per 100 lbs. and above three times the normal. Drinking water-supply improved by recent rain and sufficient except in parts of Dharwar, Ranebennur and Kod talukas and Nargund petha. Water in irrigation canals and tanks still low. Stocks of grain sufficient. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee 40 per cent. less than normal. Price of rice at Dharwar 8 seers 12 chataks and of jowari 12 seers per rupee. Condition of cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers and artisans generally fair. Public health good except for small-pox and cholera in three talukas. Demand for labour met by Local Board, irrigation tank and other private works. Wages of agricultural labourers 1 to 4 annas per day. No signs of emaciation. Test work in Nargund closed for want of labourers, Takavi being advanced liberally,

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Rain during week maximum 4 inches 32 cents at Ajra, minimum 3 cents at Ichalkaranja. Sowing continues in all States. Agricultural stock sufficient, but not is good condition. Fodder-supply no t sufficient generally. Supply of drinking water deficient. Water in irrigation tanks and wells running short. Prices of food-grains and fodder generally high. No wandering or emaciation. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Public health generally good. Price of jowari 7 1-4 seers at Kolhapur, 10 1-2 at Mudhol, 10 at Sangli and Miraj (Junior) and 11 at Ramdurg.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 19 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 5 inches at Itarsa, minimum 37 cents at Pal for season 4 inch 77 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 8 inches 43 cents at Wala, minimum 1 inch 64 cents. Sowing continues. Irrigation of crops continues. Supply of fodder insufficient in Jamnagar and Porbandar. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fairly good condition. Water-Supply insufficient in parts of Jamnagar. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient. Price of wheat at Rajkot 10 seers, of bajri 11 seers, of jowari 12 seers and of gram 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of grian obtainable per rupee 25 per cent. less than normal. Scarcity prevailing in Jamnagar and test works in progress. Distress prevailing in Khambalia, Kalianpur, Lalpur Bhanvad and Panchkoshi and relief works in progress. Condition of cultivators and agriculturists causing anxiety. Cultivators coming to works. Gratuitous relief being given by the Mahajans. People on works generally in good condition. Daily wages for ordinary labour 1 to 2 annas. No aimless wandering or emaciation noticed. Emigrants returning. Condition of weavers and artisans fair. Public health generally good. Takavi being granted freely and suspension of land revenue declared.

SIR H. MACARTNEY'S PAPERS.

THERE is some speculation in London to the future of the mass of private papers which Sir Halliday Macartney had in his possession. He kept, one may say, every document that had any importance, even the slightest ; and if all have survived there will be great materials for a wise and lively pen. It is thought likely that the papers will be placed in the hands of Mr. Boulger. He could make from them a life of Sir Halliday that would be also the whole story of China's entry into the diplomatic world. For that entry was made first in England, and except for the period when the Marquis Tseng was Chinese Minister here—the ablest, if not the most striking, of the Chinese Ministers in London—Macartney was the really responsible man in every transaction ; the Ministers originated nothing. So it may be that at last we shall hear by what process Russia was persuaded into the Treaty of 1881 with China that healed the Kuldja incident. It has always been a puzzle to those who had knowledge of the Far East how that early instance of a "temporary" occupation of a place by Russia for the purpose of keeping order, which had developed into a kind of permanency, was overcome. Macartney went to St. Petersburg with Kwo, the Minister here, and I believe that Lord Dufferin, who was then our Ambassador in St. Petersburg, gave Macartney the lines upon which he could best go. I have said that Tseng was not the most striking of the Chinese Ministers. That suggests another good story that may be in Macartney's papers. The most striking man was certainly Kwo, the first Minister here, and one of the Special Envoys whom Macartney brought over in 1876. His own account to a friend of mine of the personality of the envoys was delightfully crisp. It was that the senior envoy wrote reams of poetry and the junior smoked opium. Kwo had written a shipload of farewells to China. But the best story of Kwo was of an amazing flutter that he gave to the Foreign Office. He had brought with him to England two gigantic Manchu orderlies, and one of them, being persistently annoyed by a small boy in a London street, had swept round his umbrella and knocked the boy down just in time for a cab to run over his ankle. Hence arose a vast correspondence between Scotland Yard, the Home Office, the Foreign Office, and the Chinese Legation. At length (and not even Macartney ever knew whether Kwo was pulling the British leg) Kwo wrote to Lord Granville regretting the immense labour over a small matter, and stating that in order to show the determination of his Government to do everything to please England he had given orders that the Manchu orderly should be executed at the Legation in Portland Place next day. It was a shock that brought Lord Currie, then Mr. Currie, flying up from the Foreign Office in the hottest haste. Kwo received him politely, explained that orders for the execution had been given, and reduced Mr. Currie to nervous prostration by recognising, courteously but without concern, the humane instincts of Lord Granville. Finally the Manchu orderly was saved, and some people wonder to this day whether Kwo was sardonically giving a lesson in the sense of proportion to the makers of vast official correspondence on a small matter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	5	3	92
Total plague deaths to date	133,999		
Same date last year	5	5	58

SMALL-POX.
Attack. nil Death. nil

CHOLERA.
Attacks. 2 Deaths. 2

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

TWICE a year, in December and in June, it is the habit to look six months deep into the affairs of the stage and to give a brief account of the achievements of the men and women who live by it. The inlook this June, as regards the work of our dramatists, has been far from cheering. But for Mr. Pinero's success at the St. James's Theatre with *His House in Order*, it would have been depressing to the last degree. In such astonishingly good form is England's leading contemporary dramatist seen in his comedy of the saintly first wife who was really wicked, and the naughty second wife who is really good, that a visit to the St. James's is sufficient almost to compensate one for the disappointments unwillingly provided by the companions of his craft. With *His House in Order*, which is still being played by Mr. George Alexander and his talented company to crowded and enthusiastic houses, Mr. Pinero may be said to have restored the public confidence in British-made drama.

Mr. Henry Arther Jones has been represented in the past six months solely by his clever but unsuccessful comedy, *The Heroic Stubbs*, which was the hope and subsequetly the despair of Mr. James Welch, who with it opened his between-seasons tenancy of Terry's. The play was so thoroughly typical of Mr. Jones's successes that one must look to a change in the public taste to account for its failure. Completely Jonesian was the notion of a flighty lady of the "smart set" being rescued from social disaster by the intervention of a respectfully and humbly devoted Piccadilly bootmaker. But for all its fantastic originality, and for all the brilliant writing it contained, and the brilliant acting it received from Mr. James Welch and Miss Gertrude Kingston, *The Heroic Stubbs* drew patronage so slight to Terry's that it had to be removed in favour of a comedy from the pen of Mr. Brandon Thomas, whose reputation as the author of *Charly's Aunt* was looked upon as a warranty for the running powers of *The Judge's Memory*, as the actor-author's new piece was named.

But in the case of Mr. Thomas, too, we had a demonstration of the precariousness of lavishing hope upon the sunny record of past achievement. *The Judge's Memory* proved a shorter memory even than the author intended, and Mr. James Welch, having no other new piece on the stocks, finished his season in the Strand with a revival of that admirable farce *The New Clown*, wherein so many genuinely comic situations spring from the dilemma of a soft and harmless young man who, under the impression that he has done a murder, desperately accepts an engagement as a travelling circus clown, together with all its physical risks and responsibilities. That Mr. James Welch, like Mr. Huntley Wright, can shine as emotional comedian when he chooses, was proved plainly enough in the buckless comedies of Mr. James and Mr. Thomas. But he has yet to find the play lasting quality that he may reap financial as well as artistic benefit from his new experiment.

After contributing to the stage so phenomenal a success as *The Walls of Jericho*, Mr. Alfred Sutro could hardly be expected to make a sensation with his motor comedy, *The Fascinating Mr. Vandereldt*. Such fortune does not come the way of the dramatist twice within the twelvemonth. But he has furnished Mr. Arthur Bourchier with a decided success, and that is saying a good deal. Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) have never in light comedy worked so well together as they are working now at the Garrick, the actor as a fascinating rascal with an ungovernable longing to compromise a somewhat reckless but "quite harmless" young widow into marrying him, and the actress as the widow in question, who in this instance of woman-trapping is rescued from a perilous situation, not by an heroic bootmaker, but by an heroic curate, who replaces the sparking plug in the motor in which Mr. Vandereldt, accompanied by the lady, has arranged a "breakdown" in a lonely country spot, and drives her safely home to her people. Perhaps it may be conceded in view of the fact that *The Fascinating Mr. Vandereveldt* is still running prosperously at the Garrick, that Mr. Pinero has been assisted by Mr. Sutro in the work of restoring the public confidence in the modern home products of the stage.

Even with so fine and so famous a comedian as Mr. John Hare for his principal character, Captain Robert Marshall was powerless to prevent the critics and the public from running down his *Alabaster Staircase*. It was not the frivolously fanciful atmosphere of the story that mattered. It was reasonable enough for comedy (it would have been more reasonable for musical comedy) that, as the result of a fall down his gorgeous alabaster staircase in Grosvenor Square, a Conservative Prime Minister should develop symptoms of hot Radicalism. But the play was prudenced at a great political moment of real life, and that is the wrong moment for larking with Westminster on the stage. Blended with the frankly burlesque element of Captain Marshall's story were a number of seriousisms calculated to provoke patty prejudice, and most people who saw the play during its brief career condemned the thing as a whole, while enjoying the wit of the author and the splendid acting of Mr. John Hare. Thus Captain Robert Marshall, in the season to which these notes are confined, proved another disappointment.

The comedy of *Captain Drew on Leave*, contributed to our stage by the clever young dramatic author, Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, enjoyed a fair run, but it was not the quality of play that one who admired the writer's style would care to point to as a sample of his work. A London dramatic critic hit upon the right word when he said, in answer to a friend who asked him what the play was like, that it looked like a "commission" all over. Whatever might have been Mr. Davies's inspiration, *Captain Drew on Leave* certainly bore strong suggestion of having been specially written to fit Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. Lucky that their parts did fit them, and that there was a suitable part also for that ever-sweet actress, Miss Marion Terry, for the play was crude and old-fashioned in construction as well as sentiment—or should it rather be sentimentality?—and the writing a long way below the Hubert Henry Davies standard.

Another dramatist who fell short of his normal form was Mr. Stephen Phillips. Still, his play of *Nero* presented splendid opportunity to the management, always so grandly liberal at this house, for attracting the sightseers among playgoers; and the rich and artistic costumes, the picturesque scenery, the beautiful white-horsed chariots, and the Crystal Palatial illuminations of the "Burning of Rome" scene—to say nothing (which would be distinctly ungrateful and ungracious) of Mr. Tree's interesting study of the fiddling Emperor—saved the piece from the uncomfortable fate of early withdrawal, and led to the perpetuation of its memory at Madame Tussaud's, where the spectacle of a waxen portrait-model of Mr. Tree's Nero, looking on at the burning of his city apparently without the slightest fear of being melted into a waxen pancake, is "daily, from 10 to 10" exposed to the admiration of all people who enjoy reckless heroism in others. Mr. Tree's Shakespeare Festival was naturally a highly-successful affair; and he is now, as everyone knows, drawing enormous crowds to his theatre by his life-like portrait-model of Colonel Newcome.

Up to the present hour of Miss Lena Ashwell's season at the Savoy this talented actress has appeared before us in two very widely different characters—Ninon the gay heroine of Miss Clo Graves's comedy, *The Bond of Ninon*, and, Deborha, the gloomy and most unhappy young wife of a stern and aggressively biblical Boer. *The Sulamite*, which contains the latter character, gave us a new dramatist in the person of a well-known novelist, Mr. Claude Askew, author of the book from which the play of *The Sulamite* was adapted. Thus it came to pass, as it has so often come to pass before, that where a practised dramatist like Mr. Henry Arthur Jones failed to attract the public to the theatre, a perfectly new dramatist like Mr. Claude Askew succeeded—an instance of the strange uncertainties of the dramatic business which we should not lose sight of when criticising the efforts of managers to keep the stage and themselves in a prosperous condition.

The work of Mr. H. B. Irving, or "H. B.," as everyone calls him now, has been excellent but not quite fortunate. His dramatic providers of the past six months have striven very hard to fit the actor with parts suitable to his talent, and in this they have not failed ; but the plays presenting these parts have not been strong enough to keep "Aitchee" before us as long as we would have liked. *The Jury of Fate* at the Shaftesbury, in which the actor gave us a tragic illustration of the supposed futility of living one's life over again on earth, promised to be something exceptionally great ; the idea of the play was admirable, and the selection of the actor most happy. But the authors spoilt their chance, and Mr. Irving's too, by overcrowding their scenes, or tableaux, with thunder and lightning, and one felt, when the final curtain had descended, that if the play could be separated from the storm, and the storm sent about its business, *The Jury of Fate* might run on for many months. Mr. Irving was not much more fortunate at the Lyric than he was at the Shaftesbury. Despite the brilliancy of his acting in an interesting and well-written part, and despite, as well, the charm of his gifted wife, who made a very decided artistic hit as the heroine, *Mauricette* enjoyed but a brief reign, and the Lyric was taken over by Mr. Lewis Waller in the dashing character of Brigadier Gerard.

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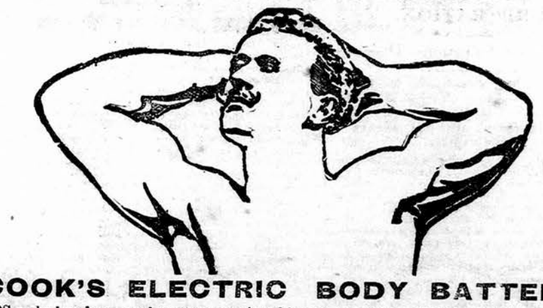

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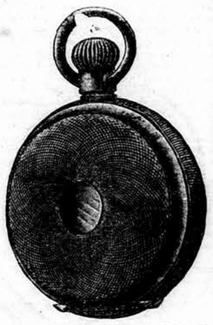

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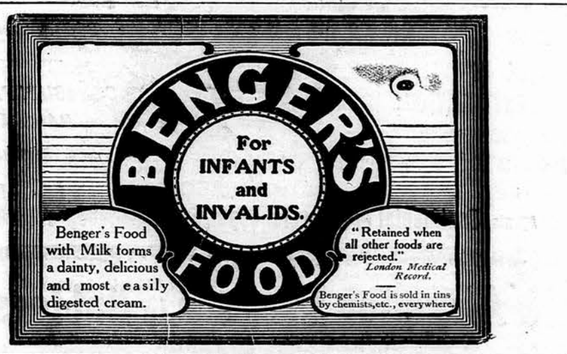

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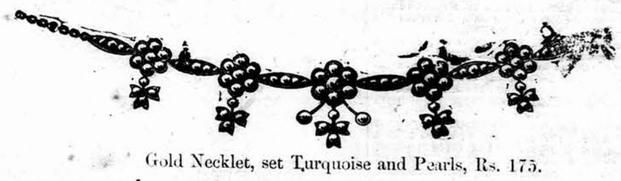

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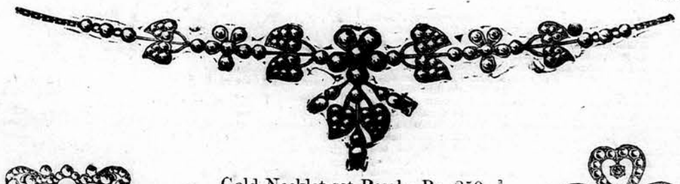

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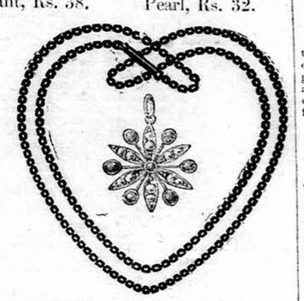

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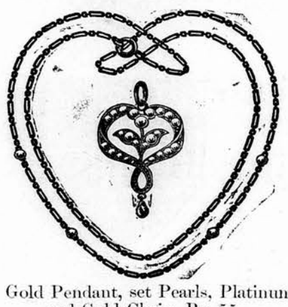

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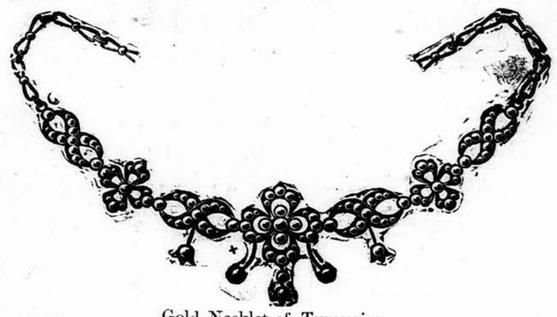

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